PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,088.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
4th May	PENINSULAR	3294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	3294	VICTORIA	6523
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	3294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE d'ia CIOTAT	5,378	Cambe	31st " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4893	M. Dabovitch	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Collediani	30th April.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5995	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5099	G. Damianovich	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time.	Route.—Vis.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	6th May	11 a. m. P. D. & C.*
DEMRA	1,700	Thur.	2nd May	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvis.
LHASA	3,170	Frid.	26th Apl.	7 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, 6 MONDAY, 6th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwatr, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Lowett.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cgo on through bookings to Ahwas and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or abot 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar and amu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of wich, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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Agents, BOMBAY.
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Regular fortnightly service fm BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt	To sail.
SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	3rd May 1907.
REICHSTAG	2085	Ude	17th " "
KAISER	3724	von. Holst	31st " "
BUNDESRATH	2086	Greime	14th June. "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAM MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUES Coast Ports, and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
ASTRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 17TH APL, 1907.

ANCHOR LIE.



REGULAR SAILINGS fro BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVRPOOL,

The following sailings have benranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tnage.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	4	4th May.
CIROASSIA	A. Haig	6	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5	19th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	11	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	24	11th Aug.
CIROASSIA	A. Haig	6	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6	6th Oct.

LIVERPOOL DEPT.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tn.	Date.
ASIA	J. Shauklin.	11	8th May 1907.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
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Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by). . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Malles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Cnent . . . . Rs. 600
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All Return Tickets are available for 2rs
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Each Steamer carries a duly quali Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every com.
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W. & A. RAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay

THE NIPPON YUN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPOR HONGKONG AND SHANGI.

Vessels	Tons.	Cap.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
CEYLON MARU	..	F.ie	10th May	17th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	A.th	14th May	25th May
MUKEI MARU	...	F. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	Kri	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	....	K.ma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	....	S.kawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	..	F.ie	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to
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Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of			Age next Birthday.
	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 [illegible]	[illegible]	30 [illegible]	44 [illegible]	37 [illegible]	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	43 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 12	50 3	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	[illegible]	71 11	56 12	[illegible]	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

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Ipoh (Perak).		

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

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Honolulu	Peking	Fungtien	Bombay
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	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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W. C. SYMES,
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APPLICATIONS are invited by May 15th 1907, for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 494-95, Part I, of the Bombay Government Gazette of the 19th April, 1906.

R. B. STEWART,
Inspector General of Police.

POONA, 27TH APRIL, 1907.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 30th April, 1907, at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a HEAD ASSISTANT, for the Department of Mechanical Engineering at this Institute. Pay Rs. 200 rising to 300 by annual increments of Rs. 25. The selected candidate will be in probation for six months and the appointment will be terminable at three months' notice on either side.

Applications stating age training and experience of practical work and teaching and enclosing copies of testimonials will be received at the office of the Undersigned upto the 8th May, 1907. The copies of certificates will not be returned.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, Bombay, 19th April, 1907.

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Applications stating age, training, and experience of practical work and teaching and enclosing copies of testimonials will be received at the office of the Undersigned upto the 8th May, 1907. The copies of certificates will not be returned.

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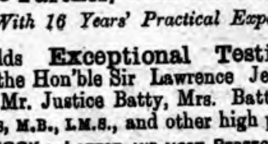
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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* :—

CRICKET

EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);
A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);
A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);
A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).
G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);
J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);
B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);
A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles as bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.

A. A. Lilley
How to Brighten Cricket.

A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.

J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.

A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.

B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.

A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.

G. L. Jessop
Hitters of Today and Yesterday.

HUMOUR

New Series of Light . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY

F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")

Athol Forbes,
(Author "Odd Fish," &c.)

A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)

J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee Macgreegor," &c.)

G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)

S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "Red Herring," &c.)

Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTICE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Golf," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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WEEKLY BUDGET.

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Quarterly	„ 4

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Majidi, 1,857 tons, Captain W H Coates, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Werwaert, will sail to-day for Trieste &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Firozsi, 2,005 tons, Captain A B Watson, sailed yesterday for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 937 tons Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Shah S N Co's steamer Tema, 446 tons, Captain D Mahomed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c, with a general cargo and 51 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain M G Williams sailed yesterday for Persian gulf via Karachi &c, with a general cargo and Mr H Goodleffe, Mr R W Pettegrow, Mrs G Mousin 2 Natives 155 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ...... Capt Heneage ...... R N
H M S Highflyer ...... Capt Hickley ...... R N
H M S Proserpine ...... Comdr James ...... R N
R I M S Dufferin ...... Comdr H S Black ...... R I Marine
R I M S Canning ...... Comdr Farewell ...... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ...... Cdmdr W Hose ...... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...... Comdr G A Rose ...... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ...... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ...... Capt W L Kelly ...... Madras Pearl Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 29.

Brighton ...... 2237 Higginbotham ...... The Captain
Bulimba ...... 1607 McLean ...... M M & Co
Crusadier ...... 2744 Millburn ...... W & A Graham & Co
Dunira ...... 763 Cutbush ...... M M & Co
Flamingo ...... 2150 Mackintosh ...... Corry Bros & Co
Goalpara ...... 1358 Morrison ...... M M & Co
Hendon Hall ...... 2588 Tyson ...... K Nixon & Co
Malta ...... 6060 Peters ...... M'Goa ...... 14-5 P and O Co
Naseri ...... 911 Primrose ...... B & P S N Co
Onipenta ...... 3420 Hill ...... M M & Co
Oriental ...... 3805 Lewellen ...... 25-3 P & O Co
Reichstag ...... 1339 Thie ...... Durban ...... 17 5 A Strandes
Shanjehan ...... 2566 Davison ...... Shah S N Co
Shirala ...... 2400 Scott ...... M M & Co
Sirsa ...... 1475 Kendall ...... M M & Co
Xema ...... 446 Mahomed ...... Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Huntsman	4827	Rhodes	L'pool	9-5	K N & Co
B	Larne	2709	Atkinson	M'Goa	30-4	F Muir & Co
C & K	Sutton Hall	2870	Mayall	K'chi	30-4	K N & Co
D & E	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull via K'chi	30-4	F M & Co
F	Oceana	3567	Hayward	Shanghai	1-5	P and O Co
G	Firozsi	3005	Watson	B S Ports	29-4	B & P S N Co
H	Produce	743	Winsers	Durban	11-5	Glade & Co
N	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull via K'chi	7 5	F Muir & Co
O	Shah Noor	2783	Foster	Jedah	29-4	The Shah S N Co
	Lawoo	1817	Bunnel			Swadeshi S N Co
M	Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Z'bar	3-5	A Strandes
P	Clan Stuart	2285	Walker	Avonmouth	2-5	F Muir & Co
Q	Abergeldie	2438	Keith	Hull	2-5	T Morrison & Co
	H W P D					
	Puri	643	Ahmed	K.chi	30-4	Bo S N Co
	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	M'Goa	30-4	B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Culna	3963	Maclachlan	A'werp	30-4	M M'zie & Co
2	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	4-5	W & A G & Co
3	Asia	2339	Shanklim	L'pool	5-5	W & A G & Co
4	Sirocco	2349	Owen	Dunkirk	4-5	W & A G & Co
5	Othello	3327	Bradby	Hull	11-5	F Muir & Co
6	Itola	3492	Hirst	Hamburg	3-5	M M & Co
7	Chancellar	2957	Davald	Havre	11-5	K N & Co
8	Koerber	3163	Forest	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
9	Rothenfels	3590	Freeden	Hamburg	6-5	Glade & Co
10 & 11	Vorwoerts	3727	Colledani	Trieste	30-4	A L S N Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	11-5	P & O Co
15	Onda	3400	Lunarchand	Antwerp	4-5	M M & Co
16	Ponadi	552	Esmail	B'nagar	30-4	Bo S N Co

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Tema s	Mahomed	Karachi Apr 25.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Shahnoor s	Evans	Jedah
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi &c
	Nerbudda s	Williams	Persian Gulf &c,
	Firozsi s	Watson	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Majidi, Coates, for Calcutta.
„ Worwaerts, Colledam, for Trieste, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Spithead, for Antwerp, &c.
„ Rotenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
„ Goalpara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Naseri, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Produce, for Durban, &c.
„ Xema, for Karachi, &c,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	From
20	Umta	Calcutta
21	Nairn	Calcutta
22	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
23	Drachenfels	Antwerp
23	Belle of France	Calcutta
26	Clan Shaw	Galle
26	Rohilla	London
27	Shah Nasir	Calcutta
	STEAMERS EXPECTED.	
29	Nowshera	Calcutta
	Orissa	Rangoon
	Bangala	Rangoon
30	Umlazi	Calcutta
May. 1	Clan Macdonald	Coast
	Ettrickdale	Liverpool
3	Ceylon Maru	Penang
5	Nurani	Bombay
7	Moltkefels	Bremen
8	Umzinto	Natal
10	Pongola	Calcutta
15	Gutenfels	Antwerp

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—50 cwt old metal H Narayen.
Chancellor s—20 bales wool, M Jetha ; 65 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 55 bales wool, G Gungadas 200 bales cotton, N Cursetji and Co ; 112 bales wool, D Goolabchand 61 bales wool, J Kara.
Asia s—130 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 102 cwt old metal H Narayen ; 42 bales wool, C Joosub ; 130 bales hemp, P Benchardas ; 50 bales hemp, F Ruttonsee and Co ; 150 bales hemp, D Nagji and Co ; 336 cwt oilcake, The New Mofussil and Co ; 200 bales cottonfly, Tyabjee and Co ; 100 cwt horns E Mahomed ; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—72 cwt condiments H Muncherji and Sons ; 53,482 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Chancellor s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 120 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 190 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—188 cwt myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey ; 1,958 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 3,999 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Itola s—100 cwt old metal, H Narayen ; 165 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 440 bales cottonfly, and waste, K Hurmukhrai and Co ; 660 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 275 bales cottonfly, K Hurmukhrai and Co ; 60 bales hemp, 285 cwt turmeric, D B Parekh, 55 bales cotton, E Latham and Co.
Spithead s—203 bales cotton, 497 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons, 3,459 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Company.
Onda s—1,062 cwt myrabollams, W Becher ; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Rothenfels s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 267 cwt gum, L Purshotam ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, 6,700 cwt ... seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Rothenfels s—220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Abargeldie s—565 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Culna s—22 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
Ouda s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 737 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Abergeldie s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers.
Othello s—75,250 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji 2,001 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Huntsman s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
Sirocco s—600 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—2 cases rosa oil E Hassum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining Undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office :—
Blackburn, Capstan, Bombay ; Eastburne, Carnandas, Bombay ; Chhindwara, Batasao Namnaso ; Dholpur, Indra Engineer ; Pharijganj : (Tibet) Dairy ; Calcutta, Joseph Baker, c/o Baker and Co,

"MY FACE IS COVERED WITH BLOTCHES!"

IS yours? There are people so sensitive to the fact that their faces are disfigured with pimples or blotches that they confess themselves ashamed to go out. Many who have suffered this way have found the remedy and profited by it. If you suffer we want you to know that

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
155 E. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] 29TH APRIL, 1907.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovereigns	Rs. 3,600	Jeddah	ShahNajaf	O Heerjee
Rupees	900	Jeddah	ShahNajaf	O Heerjee
1 Bag Gold Coins	2,385	Marseilles	Arabia	B Castoorchand & Co

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Is easier. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 29 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Market opened at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/8d. on demand, but with one or two Banks willing to give 1s. 4 1/8d. T. T. for this week. There has only been a small enquiry. The credit rate also has been irregular. Most Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight for the mail, but there were others who were prepared to buy at 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight but without attracting many bills. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London ... ... 1s. 4 3/32d to 1/8d.
Demand Draft ... ... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 11/32d. to 3/8d.
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 7/16 to 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 171¼
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks 139¼
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 156
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 149½
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... 214

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day the quotation for to-morrow's settlement was 98 which during the morning firmed to 98 1/16 at which a moderate business was transacted. During the afternoon the feeling again became easier the market closing at 98. The second settlement opened at 98 1/4 to close quiet at 98 3/16. Calcutta Market opened at 98 1/16 ready and 98 3/8 for delivery forward in a month. We quote:

Cash 98
1st Settlement 98
2nd Settlement 98 3

Bullion :—

London silver quotations for Saturday have been mutilated in transmission, but New York is advised 1/8 firmer at 65 7/8. The local market has been firm. At opening ready bars were quoted at 78 1/16 ex duty and close at an advance of one quarter. Forward rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold ...	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	78	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	77	8	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market to-day opened easier with prices for most descriptions Re. 1 lower. Fine Bengals for May delivery are steadier owing to scarcity of sellers and to covering of contracts by the bazaar.

At Colaba a moderate business was done by exporters. High class Oomras and Bengals were enquired for and full rates were offered for really nice lots well up to fine. Selections is, however, difficult. Lower qualities are neglected. Mills were buying quietly, chiefly stapled descriptions. Muttias were also in demand.

New Crop is easier. Little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—		Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...		258	May.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...		221	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...		203/4	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...		197	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...		197	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...		172	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...		182	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...		172	„
Good Westerns ...		230/31	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...		240/41	„
NEW CROP.			
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	245/46	Mar
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	„	176	Jan
Fine M. G. Bengals	„	190/91	do.
„ „ Khangaum Akola	„	210	do.
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	„	191	do.

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 8,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·91	5·91	5·85	5·81	5·75

—02

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·71	5·66	5·64	5·64

—02 —03

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—

The market is firm owing to the better advices from Home, and to a good demand locally. Prices are advancing. We quote :—

Ready Rs. 7 7 6 to Rs. 7 8 0
May „ 8 0 0

RAPESEED—

Rates continue to advance and the market is very firm, with a moderate demand. The following are quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 2 0
Yellow Guzerat ... „ 9 1 0

Gingellyseed :—

Nothing doing. Quotations nominal.

Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 54 8 0
Black Kutni ... „ 46 0 0

CASTORSEED :— ... Rs. 35 0 0 to „ 35 8 0

Tone.—Steady.

COTTONSEED :— ... Rs. 18 8 0

Tone—Steady.

POPPYSEED :—

Market firmer and prices have advanced. Moderate business at ... „ 9 12 0 Ready

WHEAT :—

The market continues firm owing to Speculation, but there is little or nothing doing by shippers and Mills.

White Delhi. ... ... Rs. 4 11 6

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—
Bombay 1,400
India 54

MILLS—
Century 1,600
David 256¼
Empress 375
Jamshed Manufacturing Co. ... 142
Kohinoor 657½
Manockji Petit 3,020

PRESSES—
Breul's Cawnpore 210
Hingoli 125

MISCELLANEOUS—
Bombay Steam Nav Preference... 270
Bombay Steam Nav Ordinary ... 265
Central India Mining ... ... 595 C. D.
Colaba Land and Mill 905
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 77
Treacher and Co. 590

RAILWAYS—
Ahmedabad-Prantej 560
Amritsar-Patti 110
Tapti Valley ... ... 457 1/2 X D

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton ...	14,143	bales.
Wheat ...	7,178	cwts.
Linseed ...	17,934	„
Rapeseed...	17,214	„
Gingellyseed	741	„
Poppyseed	11,031	„
Groundnuts	295	„
Castorseed	4,909	„
Rice	2,906	„
Myrabollams	5,396	„
Cottonseed	16,954	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2,697	„
Joowar	1,267	„
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 20th April, 1907, as compared with the statement of 27th April 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Apr 20. Rs.	Apr. 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,35,464	51,19,030
Public Deposits at Branches	1,00,71,897	94,90,219
Other Deposits	7,14,82,642	7,49,87,815
Post Bills	16,931	15,438
Sundries	23,73,270	24,55,817
Rs..	10,76,80,204	11,14,68,319
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,41,74,352	1,42,17,632
Other authorised Securities	30,06,936	29,86,703
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,05,16,175	2,15,13,110
Loans do. do. do.	2,00,43,594	1,91,60,263
Bills discounted and purchased	2,14,02,510	2,20,34,856
Dead Stock	3,29,875	3,29,922
Stamps	4,602	4,537
Bullion	8,82,469	8,38,750
Balances with other Banks	3,67,172	4,64,753
Sundries	3,93,075	4,27,036
Cash	2,65,60,444	2,94,88,767
	10,76,80,204	11,14,68,319

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th April 1907, as compared with the statement of 23th April 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 16. Rs. a. p.	April 23. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,25,37,964 14 10	1,51,96,486 10 1
Other Deposits, &c	14,07,21,120 15 6	14,00,66,745 8 5
Bank Post Bills, &c	15,83,492 6 6	18,11,016 3 0
Sundries	29,95,844 10 3	30,62,903 3 2
Rs..	19,28,38,422 15 1	19,51,37,151 8 8
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,38,23,293 0 0	1,44,48,186 0 0
Other authorised Investments	41,45,135 12 0	41,63,595 11 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	5,67,69,887 3 2	5,29,81,188 9 2
Accounts of Credit on do.	4,56,40,617 2 6	4,46,24,674 5 2
Bills discounted &c	2,47,64,603 9 3	2,59,37,032 15 7
Balances with other Banks..	18,74,604 8 3	21,26,821 5 4
Bullions	.....	....
Dead Stock	16,99,257 14 10	17,09,811 12 5
Stamps	14,185 10 10	14,122 8 11
Sundries	7,72,195 15 2	7,58,669 5 6
	14,95,04,380 12 1	14,67,64,102 10 1
Cash &c., at Head Office .. Do. at Branches ..	4,33,34,042 3 0	4,83,73,048 14 7
Rs..	19,28,38,422 15 1	19,51,37,151 8 8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	9,73,529	Increase
Do. at Branches ..	16,84,994	Do.
Other Deposits	6,54,375	Decrease
Post Bills	2,27,524	Increase
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,42,753	Increase
Loans	37,88,699	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	10,15,944	Do
Mercantile Bills	11,72,429	Increase
Cash at Head Office	6,02,752	Decrease
Do. at Branches	56,41,759	Increase

COAL IN INDIA.

Writes the *Pioneer's* Commercial Correspondent at Calcutta :—I have been glancing over the half-yearly report of the General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, in which he delivers to the Agent a formal account of his stewardship for the half-year ending on the 31st December, 1906. There is a great deal of interesting matter in it, and it is very readably put together, but I only refer to such portion of it as has a bearing on two topics that are just now of great interest to very many in Calcutta and elsewhere, viz., the Sara Bridge and the coal trade. There has been a weird rumour current lately that the Government are going to overlook the finding of the Bridge Commission and treat it merely as an expression of opinion, of a more or less partisan character. It will be remembered that one of the B. and N. W. R. witnesses lodged a formal protest against the formation of the Committee, before he submitted himself to examination. The nature of this was never made public, but it is supposed that exception was taken to the Chairman, whose latest official appointment had been in the ranks of the E.B. S.R, the rival line so to speak. It is quite possible that obstacles will be raised and objections taken to the report, which have failed to present themselves to the mere lay mind. It is pointed out, in the report under notice, that at a time when the demand for rice in Eastern Bengal was at its highest, the Ganges silted up in the vicinity of Sara, and threw all the traffic out of gear, both on the E. B.S. R., and also on the E.I.R. via Naihati. The moral drawn is the necessity of a bridge, and the sight of that bridge has been so decisively settled, both by public and expert opinion at Sara, that the Government will incur grave responsibility in going elsewhere, unless they can put forward insuperable engineering difficulties. A sphinx-like silence is the present attitude of the official world.

The remarks on the coal trade, contained in the report, are of special interest just now, when judging from the daily share list, coal shares, which have provided so much sport for some time past, are a bit off, both in quantity and price. Reference is made to the great reduction in coal rates, which was the more important, inasmuch as it came into force at the moment when a shorter route was made available, so that the decrease affected practically the whole coal traffic. Comment is made on the simultaneous rise in the price of coal, and the expectation expressed that unless the steamer companies very considerably reduce their freights, they will get only a small portion of the coal carrying. The point, however, which I wish to emphasise is the enormous increase in country consumption of coal that has already resulted, a demand having been created, the end of which, the report says, "it is impossible to fore see." Foreign railways are the chief patrons of the railway borne coal, but much larger quantities are being conveyed to very many distant places up-country, and it is anticipated that a reduction in the price would be followed by a huge expansion in the up-country trade. The figures given in support of the assertions are very convincing. During the period, January to February, 1907, the upwards ton mileage of coal only was 90,869,378 against 69,223,460 ton miles in the corresponding period of 1906. It is, of course, impossible to say how much of this represents larger and new trade, and how much has been filched from the steamers, but the increase is very decided. A very large increase in the country consumption of coal—and there must be room for it if prices can be made to fit in—would be appreciated, and help to a steadying effect on the trade, which would not then be so dependent on bunkering with all its attendant difficulties, risks of demurrage, etc.

Business in the Stock Exchange has been very slack during the past week in coal shares, most of which close at a considerable decline on the opening prices, and none are more than steady. *Bengal Coal* are back to Rs. 1,085, but there is a considerable rise in these, when the time comes for another advance. *Sejooah* are back to Rs. 246. *Standard*, *Gopalichuck* and *Raneegunge* are each down one rupee, and *Equitables* are lower at Rs. 750. The general opinion is that prices are only waiting, and there is very little pressure to sell. I notice that there have of late been very considerable coal deposits discovered in North-East Borneo, from which it is expected that Hongkong and the district will draw their supplies. At present Natal is the principal source of supply in that direction, which takes a good lot of coal, both for the steamers and for the several manufacturing industries which are springing up ; sugar refineries, iron works, etc. The coal is said to be almost equal to Welsh, and as seagoing vessels can lie within 1,000 feet of the pit's mouth, it may prove a dangerous rival in the bunkering business as regards steamers to the Far East.

GRIMAULT'S SKIN SOAP, so justly renowned for its cleansing and curative properties in removing bobie's itch, &c, prevents all skin diseases: it is nice to use, has most refreshing smell and should always be used in hot countries for washing and shaving.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—April 17, at Karwar, the wife of Charles C. Boyd, I. C. S., of a son.
BUCHAN—April 24, at Wellington, the wife of Lieut. E. N. Buchan, D. S. O., 1st Manchester Regiment, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m., Sun sets, 7h. 0m., High water, 0-19m., 1-8a., Low water, 6-17m., 6-56a.
Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p. m.
Miss Blanche Esmonde's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR IN BOMBAY.—His Highness Maharajah Sir Sayajirao, Gaekwar of Baroda, arrived in Bombay this morning, attended by ten followers, and has put up at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—Mr. E. B. Raikes, Barrister-at-Law, will, we understand, act as Advocate-General at Bombay during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Scott. Mr. Raikes, now in England, is expected to return to Bombay in time to relieve Mr. Scott.

RUNAWAY HORSES.—A carriage and pair, belonging to Mr. Oosman Jamal was being driven on Saturday evening along the Queen's Road, when the animals became restive and bolted, and made towards the Band Stand, where they collided with a victoria belonging to Mr. Dady Sett, causing slight damage to the victoria and the horse attached to it. The frightened animals were then secured.

LIFE IN THE SUBURBS.—A Correspondent temporarily residing in the suburbs, writes:—The B. B. and C. I. Railway enjoys the most lucrative suburban service in the world. During the prevalence of the plague in Bombay, thousands of its inhabitants go to live in the suburbs especially Santa Cruz, Vile Perle, Andheri, Malad, Ghoregarm, Borrivli, etc. Every morning and evening the passenger carriages are filled to their utmost capacity, and many of the passengers bear the discomfort of standing in the carriages in order to arrive in Bombay at fixed hours and thus attend to their daily avocations. Many of these people are rich Bhattia cloth dealers and cotton merchants, who own landed properties and bungalows in Borrivli of the value of at least twenty lakhs of rupees. Public conveyances in the suburbs were a source of inconvenience and discomfort as much as railway travelling. Within the past few months, however, there is noticeable a marked improvement in the public conveyances, which, thanks to the energy of a zealous police officer, Mr. C. C. Pegge, of the Bandora Police, are subjected to inspection every month, and look neat and clean, and ply for hire at moderate fares.

ASCETICISM IN AMRITSAR.

City of Saints and Scoundrels.

It is unhappily true that the differences between Sikhism and Hinduism tend to melt away. The pious Sikh reverences the Shastras and Purans, only secondly to his own Granthji, and performs his domestic rites according to the laws of the Vedas, accepting the ministrations of a Brahmin. He gives freely to Hindu beggars, even to such as worship the Salig Ram condemned by Baba Nanak, and the Suthrag, a most degraded class of mendicants, beating their sticks in the marketplace. Hindus, on the other hand, derive spiritual consolation from bathing in the five sacred tanks, and are admitted to the ceremonies of the Durbar Sahib on terms of equality with high caste Sikhs, taking precedence of Mazbabis. Sikhs and Hindus side by side, make the *Pradakshina*, or circumambulation of the shrine and the flower of the Guru, swear by Hindu gods, and in times of trouble invoke their aid.

Amritsar, the heart of Sikhism, is thronged with saints of every persuasion, in every stage of asceticism and dirt. They walk proudly in the main streets of the bazaar, expecting all to make way for them, and throwing unholy curses to the man who dares to block their path. They sit in groups on the clock tower platform, and flourish in the sacred precincts of the *Parikrama* and the Guru's garden. To the casual observer these Sadhus are an unsavory class of mendicants, pursuing erratic and grotesque forms of devotion, under the influence of intoxicating drugs and varying degrees of insanity. That they belong to well defined orders, and are under rules peculiar to their own sects, is understood by very few ; yet the greatest variance exists between the forms of their religious practices, observances, and beliefs.

Udasis are the most numerous of these fakirs. They are the disciples of Siri Chand, elder son of Baba Nanak, who being passed over in the direct line of Guruship, founded a sect of his own. They reside chiefly near the Rama Gurian bunga, an ugly and aggressive class of fanatics, who profess to reverence the Granthji, while performing the rites at birth, death and burial according to the laws of the Vedas. They have a high caste mark painted on the forehead, and coils of long hair plentifully helped out with tow. Their clothes, which they seldom condescend to wear, are dyed with brick-dust, to a dingy shade of red.

The Banparast is a kind of Hindu Satyr, who performs devotions in the woods, returning to the haunts of men only to beg for alms. He beats a green bough like a sceptre, and wears a necklace of fresh basil leaves. Though celibate and forbidden by his rule to touch either meat or wine, his laws are somewhat lax, for he drinks rice spirit, which he calls *daru*, and casts an appreciative eye on the charms of fair Sikh women stealing in the evening to the shrine of Baba Atal to rub the marble pillars and to pray.

The Nirmalas are an important sect, and have a bunga, or hospice of their own. Originally of the following of Guru Govind Singh, they have now turned to Hinduism, and submit to the *Paramhansa* rule. They wear reddish yellow clothes and perform strict vows and penances.

A Diwana saint is a good *fakir*, but a low caste man, who willingly performs service to Sadhus higher in degree. He wears a long peacock feather in his air and prefaces his conversation with the formula *Satt-Nam*.

The Gulabdasis are disciples of Baba Nanak but being atheists are not admitted to the sacred precincts of the Durbar Sahib. They are a depraved class more often drunk than sober dressing in gaudy colours and making no pretence of asceticism. They call themselves saints, but are well fed and pursue a life of pleasure. They are counted very little higher in the social scale than the debased Suthras.

Atheists too are the Sarangis or Jains but of a very different order. They are a simple well doing class of people who work at certain trades for self-support while pursuing the hardships of a Sadhu's life. As the principal article of their religious code is the preservation of life they pull out all their hair once in six months, neglect the ordinary duties of cleanliness and wear across the mouth a band of white cloth lest an insect should be swallowed inadvertently. They believe in no God but follow the rule of the Ahimsa, the ancient principle of regard for animals.

Perhaps the most rigid order of Hindu Sikhs is the Bairagi class. They may be seen at any time in the Guru's Garden, engaged in meditation. Their loose white robe leaves the shoulders bare, the better to display their distinctive mark, branded into the flesh, with the shell and heated quoit. Their Penal Code is exceptionally severe, and a Bairagi will starve himself to death, should he so much as dream of meat and wine.

The Gusains also are a strict order, especially that sub-division of the sect named Kundapanth. They wear no clothes, but plentifully besmear themselves with ashes, and have a rosary of rudrach seed.

The Sanniasis reverence Bhairon and Kali, and follow the teaching of Gorakhnath. In place of the Brahminical thread, they wear a small musical pipe tied by a string round the neck. They bury their dead in a pit of salt, instead of the usual Hindu cremation.

Very depraved are the Suthras. They are a dissolute order of mendicants, who have come to glory in their wickedness. Formerly, it is to be hoped this sect was in better repute, for there is an old written law enjoining good Hindus to give them alms. Safe in the knowledge of this decree, they beg in every market-place, and spend their days in shameless debauchery. They have a hospice, of their own in the bazar, and this house of the Suthras is the resort of gamblers, drunkards, thieves, the idle, dissolute, depraved, and outcast of the city. They wear a necklace of black wool, a black mark on the forehead, and carry two small sticks which they rattle like castanets.

There are certain Akali Sikhs who, fallen from their former high estate, the model of the brave Khalsa, now loaf in idleness on the *Parikrama* living on the *bukhsheesh* given by European visitors. They dress in dark blue, with an exaggerated head-dress, and a great display of glittering arms and *chukkars*. They are usually well under the intoxicating influence of hemp.

There are divisions and sub-divisions of these sects, orders and creeds innumerable. The pantheistic Hindu worships everything that flaunts a rag of holiness. Ask him for the principle of his belief and he knows it not for with him,

Life's way is the wind's way, and all these things
Are, but brief voices breathed on shifting strings.—
C. & M. Gazette.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE RECENT JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Mr. Fraser's Fine Remitted.

THE TELEGRAM PRODUCED.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, His Honour, the learned Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, continued the hearing of the petition filed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and Mr. H. A. Wadia, praying for a declaration that the recent Justices' election was null and void by reason of its not being a free and fair one. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar and Co., appeared for the petitioners ; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Co., appeared for Sir P.M. Mehta, and Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., represented the other respondents.

The proceedings commenced by an application for the remission of fine imposed on Mr. Fraser for contempt of Court. The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Byrne, appeared for Mr. L. G. Fraser. He said on behalf of his client that he was instructed to make an application under section 86 of the Small Causes Court Act for the purpose of remitting the fine which was imposed upon his client at the last hearing of the case. He thought the Court would agree with him when he said that no disrespect to the Court was intended by Mr. Fraser when he refused to produce a telegram received by him from His Highness the Aga Khan. He understood that His Honour directed him to produce it, and on his failure to do so fined him under Section 175 of the Penal Code. He submitted with great respect that this was a case in which Mr. Fraser was not bound to produce the document. The question as to whether he was legally bound or not depended upon the question, whether the document was admissible in the evidence either as relevant or as secondary evidence of other evidence which was relevant. Counsel submitted that it was not relevant. In the petition there was no reference to the Aga Khan's telegram.

The Chief Judge : There is a reference about it in the particulars.

The Hon. Mr. Scott after reading the reference in question contended that the only relevant question which suggested itself upon these particulars was how Mr. Fraser used the message which he had received from the Aga Khan. It was quite immaterial what the contents of the message were except so far as it bore on the question as to how he used it. The only question before the Court was whether any person was unduly influenced by the spiritual influence of the Aga Khan. The question as to how Mr. Fraser used the telegram was a question quite apart from the terms of the telegram itself, and it depended upon Mr. Fraser's words and actions and not upon the terms of the message. It was only necessary to consider what Mr. Fraser said to the followers of the Aga Khan or what he represented or allowed to be represented as regarded what the Aga Khan was supposed to have telegraphed to him. He submitted that the terms of the telegram itself were not really relevant. The next question was whether the document was admissible as evidence. It would be admissible as a relevant document only if it was relevant to know what the Aga Khan had in fact telegraphed. But if it was relevant to know what the Aga Khan did telegraph, they did not prove it by the production of this telegram. That was specially provided for by Section 88 of the Evidence Act. Counsel submitted that the only evidence by which this could be proved was that of the Aga Khan himself, and if the petitioners had wished it they could have easily done so by sending an interrogatory to him with regard to the matter. Next point was that Mr. Fraser did offer to submit to the Court such part of the telegram as was relevant. That was a perfectly proper suggestion to make under Section 39 of the Evidence Act.

The Chief Judge remarked that Section 39 referred to State documents and inquired if Mr. Scott put the Aga Khan's telegram on the same footing as the state document?

The Hon. Mr. Scott : That is so.

The Chief Judge : The State documents cannot even be examined by the Judge.

The Hon. Mr. Scott : No.

The Chief Judge : Then you say that this document cannot be inspected by the Judge. The difficulty I felt was this. If I examined the document and ruled that a part of it should be rejected as inadmissible in evidence, I would be doing so without hearing the opposite side.

The Advocate General : Here in this case Mr. Fraser is an editor of a large and influential paper and His Highness the Aga Khan is an influential personage taking part in public affairs; and when the latter sends a telegram to Mr. Fraser it may relate to matters which are of importance to the State.

The Chief Judge : I quite admit that.

The Hon. Mr. Scott : I submit that a portion of the telegram contains matters which have nothing to do with this petition. It is difficult to say whether they are not matters relating to the State in this sense that though the Government may have nothing to do with the communication passing between the Aga Khan and Mr. Fraser, yet it may be a communication on public matters which may come within the general terms of Section 162.

Proceeding Counsel submitted that there was no refusal on the part of Mr. Fraser within the meaning of section 165, and asked His Honour to remit the fine. If there was any disrespect on Mr. Fraser's part he was instructed to apologise.

The Chief Judge : I must say there was no disrespect shown, because he explained that he did not mean to be in any way disrespectful, and that he wanted to produce the document after eliminating the portion which was not material to the case. Now, we are going into a question which I have already decided. That is the difficulty now. I had not the advantage of hearing you at the time.

The Hon. Mr. Scott : That was the difficulty of Mr. Fraser, as the question was sprung upon him.

The Chief Judge : That was also my difficulty. In any case I ordered Mr. Fraser to produce the document and he did not.

The Hon. Mr. Scott : The question is whether there was any sufficient excuse for not producing it.

The Chief Judge : Now, the question is whether he has cleared the contempt or not.

The Hon. Mr. Scott : I submit that the excuse given is perfectly reasonable.

The Chief Judge : Is Mr. Fraser willing to pass on to me the telegram to see what part is relevant?

The Hon. Mr. Scott : He is willing to do so together with a written explanation.

Mr. Jinnah submitted that His Honour could not go into the question of the relevancy or admissability of the document His Honour had already decided it and passed an order.

Mr. Fraser then handed to His Honour the telegram and his written explanation, and said that the portion of the telegram which was in bracket was the portion he wanted to delete as absolutely immaterial.

The Chief Judge : (After reading the portion in question) I assure you, Mr. Jinnah, there is nothing extraordinary. It has nothing to do with the case at all.

His Honour then wrote on paper the portion of the telegram which was relevant to the inquiry and returned the original telegram to Mr. Fraser.

The following is a copy of the telegram, from which certain words were expunged :—

"Entirely agree with proposed election campaign. If any sympathy with influence voting please publish. As to directly influencing Khojas you know extreme delicacy religious relations requiring great tact. So made rule not to use religious influence for wordly things. Prefer by advocating things openly. Set example. Witness Aligarh. However am cabling Jaffer Kassam Moosa to see trustworthy Khoja Justices and other good Mahomedans like Adamji and influence them follow you confidentially.

The Hon. Mr. Scott : Now, if your Honour is satisfied that Mr. Fraser has made sufficient amends you may remit the fine. If he has cleared his contempt the fine can be remitted under section 86.

His Honour held that Mr. Fraser had cleared his contempt and under the circumstances ordered the fine to be remitted.

MR. FRASER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Fraser was then further examined by Mr. Jinnah. He said he sent a telegram to His Highness the Aga Khan towards the end of December. He simply cabled to say that a movement was being started to carry candidates for the Municipality who would pledge to keep politics out of the Corporation. He asked His Highness if he would express sympathy with the movement and allow him to publish it. Witness also used these words: "Particularly against Mehta."

Mr. Jinnha : Did you give the Aga Khan to understand that the object of the combination was to oust Sir Pherozeshah from the Justices?

Witness : I did not use those words.

Did you convey to that effect to the Aga Khan?—No.

Continuing, witness said after he received the telegram from the Aga Khan he sent for Mr. Jaffer Cassum Moosa and asked him to see Mahomedan Justices and to notify to them the fact that His Highness sympathised with the object of the movement, as witness thought that he was a great Mahomedan leader and was respected throughout India. That was all that he said. Mr. Jaffer might have come to him a second time, but he was not quite sure. Witness did not think that he asked him to see Mr. Harrison or that he did see him. After the receipt of the telegram witness wrote an article in the "Times of India" of the 18th February. In this he only gave the first sentence of the telegram, because it seemed to him the only salient joint as affecting the election. The rest of the telegram was a personal explanation and had nothing to do with the election. The private voting papers were printed at the "Times of India" press and witness personally paid for it. He was present at the Municipal Hall on the polling day about half the time. He saw Mr. Dawoodbhai Moosahbai there. He was surrounded by a crowd of people. Mr. Cowasji Readymoney was there and told witness to ask Mr. Dawoodbhai to vote for him. Witness had never met Mr. Dawoodbhai before. He did not know whether Mr. Dawoodbhai agreed to vote for Mr. Cowasji. Witness left, and subsequently found that an ink pot was upset on Mr. Dawoodbhai's voting-paper. No pressure was brought upon him either by Mr. Cowasji or by witness. Among the crowd round Mr. Dawoodbhai was a very insolent young man, whose name, he was told was Master and who was the son of a Municipal employee. It was not true as mentioned in the petition that "he openly attempted to interfere with and snatched the voting-paper of Mr. Dawoodbhai, who desired to vote for Sir Pherozeshah." What happened was this. His attention was called to a scuffle at the upper end of the room. Mr. Dawoodbhai was surrounded by a crowd of people, who had held him by the arms and were pulling and pushing him. Witness went up in order to see that he should get fairplay, and tried to keep back the people who were pressing round him. It was obviously impossible for witness to either influence his vote or snatching his voting-paper. Witness could not speak his language The incident lasted about fifteen minutes. At one stage Mr. Harrison told witness that this was a most disgraceful business that was going round there.

Examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said he was fairly keenly interested in the movement, but did very little work personally. When witness went to Mr. Dawoodbhai this man, Master, made a remark to him. Witness asked him to stand by and let Mr. Dawoodbhai vote. Master said: "I am incharge of him." Sir Pherozeshah's name was not mentioned there. Referring to the Aga Khan's telegram, witness said his object in approaching the Aga Khan was not to get his religious influence exercised on the Mahomedan voters generally. Witness's object was to address him as a leader of the Mahomedan opinion in India to inform him that this movement with which, he believed, he was in progress and to evoke, if possible, an expression of opinion from him which, he thought, would have an influence upon the Mahomedans. In his telegram to the Aga Khan witness did not ask or suggest to him to exert his religious influence. Witness did not know why the Aga Khan referred to religious relations, &c. Witness thought the Aga Khan must have misunderstood his telegram. Referring to the remarks made about Sir Dinshaw Petit in an article published in the "Times of India" of the 20th February, witness said in a conversation subsequent to this Sir Dinshaw told him that the statement about him was inaccurate. Sir Dinshaw gave him his reason why he did not join Mr. Harrison's ticket and it was that he wished to support Sir Pherozeshah.

Examined by Mr. Acworth, witness said it was not correct that he was Mr. Harrison's right-hand man throughout the conspiracy." It was not true that Mr. Harrison got him to send a misleading telegram to His Highness the Aga Khan. Before he sent the telegram he did not know the Aga Khan's relation with Sir Pherozeshah. He still did not know it. Witness presumed he was on friendly terms. Witness did not think his telegram to the Aga Khan implied actual exclusion of Sir Pherozeshah from the Corporation as one of the Justice's candidates. It did imply that the movement was against the party led by Sir Pherozeshah, and Mr. Ahmed Deoji had promised his adhesion to the movement before he came to witness.

Mr. Acworth : Did you lead Mr. Ahmed Deoji to believe that the Aga Khan desired any spiritual influence to be exercised on anybody?

Witness : I made it absolutely clear to him that this was simply an expression of opinion on the part of his Highness. I remember using the words : "It is not an order. He only wishes it to be his opinion."

Continuing, witness said he had been at good many elections in England. In England far stronger articles were written at times than the articles which appeared in the "Times of India" The latter articles were astonishingly mild.

MR. F. M. BANAJI'S EVIDENCE.

Examined by Mr. Jinnah, the witness said that he was a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate. He was present at the election meeting. He saw Mr. Fraser pressing Dawoodbhoy to vote for the ticket. There was good deal of discussion between Mr. Fraser and Mr. Master.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, witness said that he canvassed Mr. Dawoodbhoy's vote for Sir Dinshaw Petit. Witness wanted to see Sir P. M. Mehta elected. In the scuffle between Mr. Fraser and Mr. Master, the inkpot was upset and the voting paper was spoiled.

MR. JOSEPH BOCCARO'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Joseph Boccaro, examined by Mr. Jinnah, said that he was Assistant Secretary to Government. He voted for the ticket because he was interested in Mr. Feirrara's candidature. The witness signed his voting paper in the big hall of the Municipal Office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said that he had no conversation with his superiors in the office with regard to the elections. He wrote to Mr. Dracup and Mr. Lester for votes, at the instance of Mr. Harrison. The reply received from Mr. Lester was sent to Mr. Harrison. Witness said that his object was to work for Mr. Harrison's movement. He saw Mr. Harrison twice before the election.

MR. L. J. E. DE SOUZA'S EVIDENCE.

Examined by Mr. Jinnah, the witness said that he voted at the Justices' election. He wrote two letters to Sir Mehta, the one promising him his vote and the other recalling the promise. Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said that he abandoned the idea of voting for Sir P. M. Mehta, because he was pressed by Mr. Feirrara to vote for him. Witness said that he would have voted for Sir P.M. Mehta, but for this pressure. The pressure was friendly, but it was very great.

Mr. Naranji Dwarkdass, examined by Mr. Jinnah, said he was a merchant and that he voted at the Justices' election. One Ramachandra Dharachar came to witness and asked him to vote for the ticket. He told the witness that Mr. Gell was interested in the movement. He said Mr. Gell would like witness to vote for the ticket.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talayarkhan, witness said that Mr. Dharadbar was the Head Clerk of Mr. Gell's office. Witness understood he was canvassing for the vote because Mr. Gell was in the ticket.

Mr. Acworth : Did Mr. Dharadhar come to you and represent that he was from Mr. Gell?

Witness : Yes.

Have you any reason to fear the Commissioner?—None whatever.

Mr. S. Vittal, examined by Mr. Jinnah, said that he was a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the University. He went there with a complete determination to vote for Sir P. M. Mehta, but he could not say how his pen slipped. There was so much confusion and disorder in the Hall.

Mr. Talayarkhan: Do you commit this slip of the pen in your prescriptions?

Witness : Sometimes it comes in my prescriptions.

Continuing, witness said that he found this slip after the election and the report of it was published in the papers. Witness could not account for the slip. For a number of years witness had invariably voted for Sir P. M. Mehta, and that Mr. Harrison's statement in regard to his vote was not correct. There was no pressure brought to bear upon the witness.

Mr. A. J. Omrigar, examined by Mr. Jinnah, said that he was a Justice of the Peace. He voted for Mr. Harrison's ticket, but he wanted to exclude two names from the ticket. He signed the voting paper in the Hall. Mr. Vaidya told the witness to vote for the ticket. Witness wrote a letter to Sir P. M. Mehta promising him his vote. Witness said that he had something to do with the Akbari Collector in his business as a contractor.

Cross-examined by Talyarkhan, witness said that he wished Sir P. M. Mehta should be in the Corporation, but on the election day there was such a large crowd pushing him aside this side and that side in the Hall that he got disgusted. He was anxious to leave the Hall. At that time Mr. Vaidya showed him a list containing the names of sixteen candidates. Witness took a pen from Mr. Vaidya and signed the list.

Continuing, witness said that he had to deal with the Commissioner of Customs and the Collector of Bombay.

Mr. D. N. Keravalla, examined by Mr. Jinnah, said that he voted for Mr. Harrison's ticket. The voting paper was given him by Mr. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner of Police. Witness said that he was the owner of many hackney carriages, that he had to get his licenses from the Police Commissioner and that he has been doing this business for a long time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said he went on the election day and found much confusion in the Hall. He did not vote for Dr. Viegas because that name did not appear in the list furnished to him. Witness said he need not care much for the Police Commissioner as long as he kept good animals and carriages. He did not vote to please the Commissioner. He voted of his own accord.

Mr. Ramchandra Ragobha Dharadhar said that he was the Head Clerk of the Commissioner of Police. He took no interest in the election except in a limited sense. He did not go in search of votes. Whenever he met his friends at the Bandstand or anywhere he used to ascertain how they were going to vote. Witness knew his position was very delicate, and so he did not influence anyone. Witness said that he did not know Mr. Harrison. He asked Mr. Narayanji Dwarakadass how he was going to vote. He mentioned Mr. Gell's name and said he might have spoken to others also of Mr. Gell's name. Witness understood that some of them would vote.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said that he knew Mr. Dwarakadas and that it was entirely untrue that he approached him in the name of Mr. Gell. He could not explain why Mr. Dwarakadass said so.

Mr. Acworth: Did you suggest to any one that you see them for votes in the name of Mr. Gell?

Witness :—Certainly not.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till Wednesday.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF CYCLES.

IN the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Krishna Surkoji with stealing eight cycles belonging to residents in Fort and Colaba, and Abdula Ismail, with receiving and disposing of the stolen goods. Mr. Ashbury appeared for the second accused, who is a seller of "Jerry Pooranns," or old odds and ends, in Parsi Bazar Street. On receiving some information of a cycle having been sold at Ahmedabad, Inspector Favel sent a jamadar, who recovered eight cycles. Two of them were claimed by Mr. C. F. W. Hamilton and Mr. H. Otto. Enquiries are in progress with regard to the owners of the other cycles. On the application of the Inspector, the accused were given in the custody of the Police in order to afford them assistance in tracing the proprietors of the other machines ; also, to enable them to discover the owners of a number of Dunlop Tyres and other articles, that have been discovered.

GAMBLING IN MODYKHANA.

YESTERDAY in the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector De Burgh of the Bazargate Police Station, charged Vithaldas Narsi, with keeping a gambling-house in Modikhana, and nine other Banias, some of whom were shop-keepers and others shop-servants, with gambling in the house, on Saturday afternoon, with cards and money. Inspector De Burgh raided the den, and arrested the accused red-handed. Another Bania, who had also been arrested along with the accused, was made a witness in the case. The first two accused were fined Rs. 75 each; another, who had a previous conviction, was fined Rs. 25 ; whilst the remaining ones were fined Rs. 15 each. One-fourth amount, out of the fine recovered, was awarded to the informer in the case as reward.

DACOIT AND MURDERER ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY in the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sullivan, Acting Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Kisensingh Sadusingh with committing dacoity and murder, in Bharatpore, about eight months ago. On receipt of an intimation from the Police authorities of Bharatpore, accused was arrested at Kumbharwada, on Saturday, under the orders of the Commissioner of Police. A Police Jemadar who was formerly in the 113th Infantry, in which accused was also a sepoy, having identified the accused as the person wanted by the Bharatpore Police, accused was remanded for further investigation.

DISPUTE BETWEEN A BROTHER AND SISTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a report which appears in your issue of the 27th instant under the heading of a "dispute between a brother and a sister," regarding a case which is pending in the Thana District Court. The *case is still sub-judice*. The writer has taken an opportunity to vent his spleen and reported the case in a malicious spirit, distorting the facts. I am consulting my solicitor to proceed in the matter and I shall thank you to reveal to me the name of the party who reported the case in your Paper, and contradict on my behalf in your to-day's issue.—Yours, etc.

DAMODHUR RAGHOBA.
Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

Bombay, April 29.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

THE following is the Directors' Report for the year 1906 :—

The annual meeting of the Company was held in the Head Office Building, Montreal, on Tuesday, February 26th, at 2-30 p.m., the President, Mr. R. Macaulay, Chairman. The following report and statement of accounts were submitted and adopted, and the retiring directors unanimously re-elected :

It is with unusual satisfaction that your directors present their report for the past year.

Applications for assurances were received to the number of 16,546, for Rs. 7,04,66,370. The policies actually issued and paid for numbered 12,933, and covered Rs. 5,35,69,398, the balance being declined or uncompleted. The total assurances in force at the close of the year now amount to Rs. 31,55,88,917, under 78,625 policies. The passing of the hundred million dollar line marks another milestone in the Company's progress.

The income continues rapidly to increase, and has now reached Rs. 1,91,15,738. The assets show the same characteristic, and are now Rs. 7.47,46,745, the addition for the twelve months being very close to the even three millions of dollars. During the past five years the assets have more than doubled, and during the past ten years they have almost quadrupled.

But while the growth in size indicated by the preceding items is very gratifying, the growth in strength and profit-earning power has been even more marked. The surplus earned during the year was Rs. 28,36,066, of which Rs. 6,42,028, was distributed in cash to policy-holders entitled to participate that year; Rs. 6,39,272, was set aside to place the reserves on all policies issued since 1902 on a three per cent. basis ; and Rs. 15,06,304, was added to the undivided surplus. The surplus over all liabilities and capital stock is now Rs. 68,46,915, which indicates the strength of the Company's position and the amplitude of the provision for those policies whose time for participation has not yet arrived. The liabilities have been calculated on the Hm. table with three and one-half per cent. interest for all policies issued prior to December 31st, 1902, and three per cent. for those issued since. It should also be noted that the Hm. mortality table in itself calls for heavier reserves than the American table in use in the United States, so that both from the standpoint of the table employed and the rate of interest assumed, the liabilities have been calculated on an unusually stringent basis.

Although the increase in the surplus on hand has been great and promises well for future distributions of profit, the dividends actually being paid to our policyholders have kept pace. The steady growth in the profit earnings permitted the Company to increase the scale of distribution for the year 1905 beyond that for 1904, and the scale for 1906 in its turn beyond that for 1905. We are pleased to say that the scale which has been adopted for the current year, 1907, is again beyond that for 1906. The large earnings have therefore not merely benefitted the policyholders by adding to the strength of the Company and by increasing the provision for future profits, but also by permitting the distribution to them of remarkably handsome current dividends.

The most noteworthy feature of the past year in Canadian insurance circles has been the investigation of our life companies by a Royal Commission. The public are already so thoroughly informed in regard to this matter that any detailed reference here is unnecessary. Speaking of our own Company, while the Commission unquestionably gave the officers an immense amount of additional labor, the results of the enquiry have been very beneficial. The great strength of the Company, its profitable investments, the large dividends paid by it to its policyholders, the ample provision for profits on policies not yet participating, and, if we may be pardoned for saying so, the honesty and cleanness in all its business methods, have been brought into the light as never before. Possibly the most striking fact brought out was that the Company is really much stronger than it has ever claimed to be, having a contingent fund outside its published list of assets, composed largely of bonus stocks obtained in connection with purchases of bonds. This fund is already worth a large sum, and not only adds to the strength of the Office but will in time materially increase the payments of profits as the various items are converted into cash.

WE understand, says the *Sind Gazette*, that the whole question of fire protection for the public offices in Karachi is under consideration by the authorities, and it is probable that pipes will shortly be laid down and hydrants provided so that an adequate supply of water will be immediately available in case of need. It is satisfactory to know that the matter is being taken up in earnest and that valuable records, etc., will be protected against danger from fire before long.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1907.

NEAR NEIGHBOURS.

SIR WILLIAM HOOD TREACHER, late Resident-General of the Federated Malay States, the other day, read an instructive paper, before a meeting of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts on the interesting but not too well-known part of the Empire with which he had been officially associated. Sir William regards the Federated Malay States as one of the most successful experiments presided over by the Colonial Office, in establishing a Government with European ideals amongst a tropical people in a country given over to anarchy and confusion, where might was right and the common people held their lives and property at the caprice of their chiefs. Relating the history of the States the lecturer reminded his hearers that before we actively took in hand the Malay Peninsula the ubiquitous Chinese had for several years been working the rich deposits of tin in Perak and other of the States, and at that time they numbered about twenty thousand in Perak alone. The two main reasons for our interference were internal strife amongst the Malays, questions of succession to the throne, and so forth, and bloody disputes between rival clans of the Chinese who were working the tin, resulting in piracy along the coast, interference with trade, and excitement amongst the colonial Chinese partisans of the miners in Malaya. The instructions to the Governor of the Straits Settlements precluded his effective interference in the affairs of the Peninsula, but towards the end of 1873 a new Governor, Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke, was appointed, with orders to enquire and report what steps it might be possible to take to remedy matters, as to the advisability of appointing British resident officers in the States. Sir Andrew Clarke, a man of few words and quick action, convened a meeting of chiefs, directly he was appointed to the head of affairs, and as a result the Pangkor Treaty was sealed giving birth to the residential system in the Peninsula. By this document the Sultan and Chiefs of Perak agreed to the appointment in their country of a British Resident and Assistant Resident whose advice was to be followed in all questions other than those touching Malay religion and customs, while the collection and control of all revenues and the general administration of the country was to be regulated by their advice.

Sir Andrew Clarke then attacked the questions affecting the other States on the western side of the Peninsula and in November, 1874, the appointment of five officers to be respectively Resident and Assistant Resident of Perak, Resident and Assistant Resident of Selangor, and Assistant Resident of Sungei Ujong were gazetted. Perak followed suit eventually and two years ago an important further advance was made by the Sultans of the different States entering into an arrangement, as the result of negotiations initiated under instructions from Mr. Chamberlain, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and carried through by Sir Frank Swettenham, whereby all the States were federated and a Resident-General appointed to supervise the Residents, and to be the medium of communication with the Governor at Singapore, who was thenceforward styled High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States. From the time Federation came into actual being, the Civil Service of the States began to be recruited, not from nominated officers, who had so quietly and efficiently done such successful work and insured such successful results, but, like the services of Ceylon, Hongkong, and Straits Settlements from officers selected by a competitive examination held in London in combination with examination for the Home and Indian Civil Services. Explaining the success of the experiment Sir Wm. Treacher, attributes it, as we may learn to our advantage, first to the entire sympathy on the part of European officials with the natives, an earnest effort to enter into their thoughts and feelings, which can only be secured by acquiring a knowledge of their language, and by mixing with them in a friendly and not too superior spirit, and above all by being freely accessible to them in one's house or in one's office, whether those who seek an interview are rich or poor, aristocratic or plebian; by encouraging those of their peculiar customs and laws which have an element of good in them or are harmless, discouraging those that are radically bad, degrading or cruel, and by refraining from the endeavour to reform the native out of all recognition of their natural selves.

Upon this feeling of sympathy, Sir William Treacher bases his hopes for the future of the Federated Malay States. There is undoubtedly great mineral wealth in the States which the native, having overcome his natural indolence may turn to account. Tin, of course, comes first and the main wealth of the Federated Malay States consists of their unrivalled deposits of tin ore, which in the shape of export duty contributed during the year 1905 over a £1,000,000 sterling towards the total revenue for that year. A second industry which is making enormous strides is that of rubber planting, and it is noteworthy that the Superintendent of Agriculture in his report for 1905 estimated the area then alienated for the planting of para rubber in the States, at 100,000 acres, of which about 38,000 had already been planted up, the number of trees of all ages, a number since largely increased, being put at six to seven millions. A recent return gives the number of rubber estates in the Federated Malay States alone as 143, of which eighty are the property of public companies, with a large amount of nominal and paid-up capital, the remainder being privately owned. It may easily be understood how it is that these colonies and protectorates have not and do not cost the British taxpayer a farthing and increasing in prosperity year by year, are worth cherishing, holding and defending.

SURVEY REVISION AT SANGAMNER. THE final carrying into effect of the work of the Survey Officer is tardy and the publication of the correspondence relating thereto is even more tardy, so that the papers respecting the second revision of the Survey settlement of the Sangamner Taluka, near Ahmednagar, have only just been published. The work was in the hands of Mr. Ghosal, the then Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar, and he issued his report in September 1903, after spending considerable time in the district under trying conditions, and so probing into details which might otherwise have been overlooked. His report is a lengthy one and considerable correspondence passed before Government made any decision in the matter. The views of the Commissioner were issued in a resolution which stated that, as a formulated system of suspensions and remissions was thenceforth to be applied and as the system involved the abandonment of the principle that the assessment should be paid in bad years as well as good, it was reasonable that the assessment payable in normal years should be materially raised. He adds that in view of the application of that system it would also be manifestly legitimate, in determining the rates of assessment, to discard the effect of the past abnormal seasons. An appendix shows that in four hundred cases the average rate of rent at which land had been sublet exceeded four times the assessment. The final revision decreed a percentage increase of 14·78 and 12·55 in the two groups into which the Sangamner Taluka is divided and of 23·86 in the Kopargaon Taluka. Mr. Ghosal has some interesting remarks to make in one peculiarity of the settlement. "I think," he says, "that the system of Distance Scale ought to be done away with. It introduces an element of uncertainty in the modern system of permanent records. Formerly at each settlement the distances were actually measured but this is no longer to be done. Now new hamlets may arise, village sites at present deserted be re-occupied or present village sites moved elsewhere as is not uncommon, yet the scale remains the same causing undue leniency in some cases and hardship in others. The villagers may always be trusted to live within easy access of their fields. In hilly villages where communication is difficult numerous small hamlets exist. I saw in many cases groups of huts which were not formerly recognized as hamlets within the meaning of the distance scale rules but in which the agriculturists have lived for generations. These all get some concession for the main village being at a distance from their fields. If the village had been an important centre there might have been some justification, but in this part the main village often is smaller than the hamlets and has only a traditional or historical interest. In one village I found that a field was put down as three miles from the village and assessment reduced accordingly, while that field happened to practically adjoin another village site where the owner lived." In the plains again where communication is much easier the distance scale, if any, ought to be different from that in the hills. In fact to be equitable there ought to be a different set of rules for different kinds of country. Again in the hills as well as in the plains hamlets are generally occupied not by the owners of the neighbouring fields but by persons of the same caste. Yet the rules must only take into consideration the distances from the nearest hamlets and it is not possible or advisable either to enquire where the owner of each field lived and mark the distance accordingly. Again in the hills or even in the plains on account of valleys or rivers or other causes though the nominal distance of a field be 100 yards, the owner may have to go miles round to take manure or his plough to the field. He found one village where a field was about 200 yards off, but the owner had to go two miles round with any burden whatever. On the whole, he concludes, the distance scale is not a satisfactory measure and the instances quoted seem to bear out Mr. Ghosal's contention.

ANOTHER CANAL. THE announcement made by the *New York Herald* in its Paris Edition that a new All-British Suez Canal is in contemplation and approaching actuality is a matter of extreme interest to all British possessions in the East. To-day the British Empire, one of the largest, if not the largest user of the Canal, stands in anything but a favoured position, and recently Australia entered an emphatic but abortive protest against the treatment which puts much of its produce out of the English market. The present canal is supposed to be only one of several which have at various periods of history connected the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. It was many years after its construction before it became the general highway, and only a decrease in the tolls has caused it to be possible for use by cargo vessels. In 1886 the canal, then much narrower, gave cause for great dissatisfaction, for a vessel was then considered fortunate if it got through in forty-eight hours and, as a result, widening operations were decided upon. There must be some doubt as to the truth of the statement that the *New York Herald* makes, for it is dubious whether any concession granted would be sustainable against the rights of the present Company. On the other hand alternative routes have been suggested before and it may be that this is what is suggested now. On the 10th of May 1883 an indignation meeting was held at the Canon Street Hotel to consider the construction of a second canal. Two alternative schemes were put forward, one which proposed to construct a waterway of 240 miles through Egypt and the other, by Sir George Elliot, to start from Alexandria and run parallel to the present canal to Suez, a distance of 150 miles. Suddenly an agreement between the British Government and M. de Lesseps, who was in England, gave rise to great dissatisfaction and the scheme, which would have put the great engineer in control of both canals, was abandoned. That nothing was done by other parties was probably because of M. de Lessep's emphatic announcement that he held sole right of piercing the Isthmus, as well as the fact that great improvements were promised. How disastrous financially the canal was to its first supporters is well known, but there is little doubt that a new canal with no greater natural obstacles, could be constructed for a fraction of the cost of that of the present one. But even so, the expenditure must run into many millions, and it is extremely doubtful if the present is a suitable time for the commencement of such a hazardous competitive scheme. On the other hand the present canal is inadequate for the needs of the East and West traffic and the time must come when a doubling will be imperative. From the protest of Germany it would appear that the present scheme contemplates a site to the East of the existing canal, and that being so, it is calculated materially to strengthen our position not only in the Mediterranean and the Near East, but also in the Far East where international problems are daily becoming more involved.

PASTEURISM IN INDIA. THE Pasteur Institute in India has now been in existence for six years and the annual report shows how this treatment is becoming more and more widely recognised. Last year there were 1,145 patients treated as against 877 in the previous year. A noticeable thing is that the treatment is being chiefly sought after by natives for, of the total number treated, 342 were Europeans and 803 natives comparing with 307 and 570 in the previous year. The greatest number of patients from any one division came from the Punjab which sent 308. The United Provinces sent 218, Bengal 112, and Bombay 95; whilst smaller numbers went to Kasauli from other Provinces including 89 from Madras which now has its own institute at Conoor. It is worthy of note that one patient came from the Persian Gulf for treatment, a European, while two Europeans came from Ceylon. The patients are divided into three classes which are subdivided into three other classes. The first class is for patients bitten by animals proved rabid, the second by animals certified rabid—rather a strange distinction—and the other class for those bitten by suspected animals. The sub-divisions relate to the nature of the bite, the first sub-class being for bites on the head or face, the second for bites on other exposed parts of the skin, and the third for bites through clothing. Of 200 and 164 cases where the dog was proved or certified to be rabid there was not a single failure, and in the 781 cases of suspected rabies there were only 7 failures, a percentage of 0·89 or a percentage of only 0·61 of the total cases treated—a fact which we commend to the notice of the Anti-Pasteurites of the Humanitarian League. The income of the Institute for the year, including balance in hand, was Rs. 49,975 and the expenditure Rs. 42,590, leaving a slightly smaller balance than at the end of 1905. By the opening of the Conoor Institute, Kasauli loses the distinction of being the only Pasteur Institute in the British dominions; but the Southern Institute has become absolutely necessary. Some extracts from the annual report, reproduced elsewhere, will prove useful in helping to a better understanding and appreciation of the work carried on.

THE TRAINING OF POLICEMEN. ONE of the most essential of the various Government training Institutions in the Presidency is that which takes in raw material, very raw much of it, and turns it out transformed into a policeman. The Central Police School of the Presidency is that which carries on the training for higher work, it being divided into two parts, that which trains candidates for direct appointment as Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors and that which trains candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors whether in the Department or not when nominated. The course in each case lasts for a year which is divided into two terms. The course of instruction through which each student has to pass has been carefully chosen to avoid mistakes when actual work is being done and it must be admitted that the list of subjects is a formidable one. The general Police Act naturally heads the list of things to be learned, while the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code loom large in the syllabus with, perhaps equally intricate, the Evidence Act. Then too they have to learn the elements of Medical Jurisprudence, plan drawing and the taking of finger prints. These, as also the study of criminal castes and gangs and their habits, are chiefly theoretical studies but there is much hard practical work to do as well. Those students who pass the final examination are posted to Districts in the order they take in the examination and the man who gets the best appointment can be satisfied that his year's training has been no year of play and that his knowledge of his work is thorough and workmanlike.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Peninsula* with the outward Mails of the 19th instant, left Adeo at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Chartered s. s. *Istok*, from China, left Singapore on the 27th instant and is due here on the 11th May.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Franz Ferdinand*, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo yesterday morning.

THE R. I. M. S. *Northbrook* arrived at Aden on the 26th instant all well and sailed at mid-night the same day.

THE fourth chapter of our new Serial Story, "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. *Ischia*, which left Bombay on the 17th instant for Singapore and Hongkong, arrived at Singapore yesterday.

SIR WALTER HUGHES, KT., C. I. E., Chairman of the Port Trust, has proceeded on six months' leave. Mr. P. G. Messent, the Chief Engineer, will act as Chairman during his absence.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 6th April 1907, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1906 of 90,437 maunds and Rs. 47,225 in the earnings.

THE Central Agricultural Committee, Madras, has issued, through the Government Press, as a Bulletin a Memorandum on the preparation, packing and transmission of specimens of plants, insects, etc., for expert examination. It is priced at 6 pies per copy, and should be in the hands of all planters and other agriculturists who have frequently to send specimens for identification and examination by scientific experts. Without a knowledge of how to prepare and despatch specimens it very frequently happens that they reach the expert quite useless for purposes of investigation.

A JEWELLER in Paris has discovered a process by which he is able to melt down small rubies and sapphires of little value so as to produce large stones, which, when cut, can hardly be distinguished from the natural gems. The only difference between the artificial and the natural stones is that the "silk" or grain is cloudy in the "constructed" gem. Pawn-brokers have been deceived by the new artificial gems, and have advanced sums upon them far in excess of their value.

IT has been discovered that a woman was on board a United States battleship for four days. She is said to have assumed the uniform and name of a sailor named Wilkinson, who was on shore leave, and to have conformed to the discipline of the service without arousing suspicion. She was betrayed by an ill-timed yearning for cleanliness. She took a bath at prohibited hours, and the unusual splashing in the bath-room attracted the attention of the master-at-arms.

LORD NORTHCOTE, the Governor-General of Australia, in opening the Royal Agricultural Show at Sydney, referred to the magnificent prosperity of Australia. He said that he had travelled over a large portion of the continent and found everywhere particularly in New South Wales, a feeling of satisfaction with the present and confidence in the future. He quoted figures showing that the value of the New South Wales wool clip had risen in 1906 to £14,000,000; the butter output, which in 1902 amounted to 30,000,000 lbs. weight, had risen in 1906 to 57,000,000 lbs.; wheat, which aggregated 16,500,000 bushels in 1905, amounted to 23,500,000 bushels in 1906-07.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

German Chamber of Commerce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BERLIN, APRIL 12.

WITHIN a few weeks the elections are to take place in the Austrian half of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary for the "Reichsrat" i. e. for the Lower House of the Austrian Parliament. They will be, for the first time, in conformity with the new Law of Voting that for years has been the subject of so much excitement and embittered discussion in the Austrian Parliament and Press. What will be the result of the electoral contests for the various parties, nobody can foresee. But that this reform will have a beneficial effect on the political life of the country, may be confidently expected.

It was the misfortune of the internal affairs of Austria, that far too much of her political activity was absorbed by the struggle between her various nationalities and fragments of national identities. The mutual hatred between Germans and Czechs, between Germans and Italians, Italians and Slavonians, Poles and Germans etc, was in the various parts of the country a dead weight that hindered her political actions and prevented every progress. For all other problems seemed to be devoured by the always renewed rivalries of the nationalities. Under these circumstances it would have been a fatal mistake to make the elections again the battlefield for national struggles. If the Reform had left it to the decision of a majority, whether a given borough was to be represented say by a Czech or a German, the passions of national rivalry would have been permanently spurred up. It was therefore a masterstroke of political sagacity, that a formula was found which guarantees to each nationality a certain number of seats. Consequently the polls will have to decide not between German and Czech, but only between one German and another, one Czech and another and so on. Thereby the interest of the electoral contests will be concentrated upon the opposite tendencies existing within every nationality, such as conservative and liberal, democratic and aristocratic etc. Nationality questions are in future, if not entirely, at least to a great extent left aside, while differences of opinion that are to be found among everyone of the various nationalities will form the real targets of attack. It may perhaps, some day, appear as another proof of the so-called irony of history that it was

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY,

proud as it is of its revolutionary character, that helped most in giving the Austrain Monarchy a new stability. But Social Democracy is after all "Part of that might, Which aye with wicked will createth what is right." In this instance the process will be the following. As the new Law of Voting is very liberal and democratic, it is certain that some Socialists will be returned. Probably every nationality will have boroughs reserved to it, in which only Social Democrats can find a majority of votes. These Socialists of various nationalities will congregate; for Social Democracy is nothing if not international; and that applies to Austria just as well as to all other countries. But if the fight against Socialism is to be taken up, the same co-operation of the adversaries is a foregone conclusion. The more radical, the more outspoken, anarchistic the party behaves, the greater becomes the necessity for the bourgeois elements of all nationalities to help each other in defending themselves. This common self-defence, this identic interest cannot but strengthen the bonds of union that keep the Austrian Monarchy together. In the heat of the battle between the nationalities, a good many points of common interests, even some of the strong roots the Monarchy and the *raison d'etat* of Austria has in the hearts of the people, have often been lost sight of. Foreign observers were easily misled by the impression of these constant battles to overrate the disintegrating elements in the State and to underestimate the common bonds of union. For the whole estimation of these questions, the new parliamentary Reform and its effect will bring a new turn. People will begin to give up the prejudice, as though the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was kept together solely by the venerable personality of the reigning Emperor and as though it would naturally fall to pieces after his death. Nothing would be further from the truth: if we are not quite mistaken, the future will bring not a dissolution, but an amalgamation of the Dual Monarchy.

THE NEUTRALISATION OF NORWAY.

The question whether Norway ought to be neutralized, is at present the only topic of political discussion, as far as foreign relations are concerned. There are two sets of opinion advocated with equal zest One party insists on the advisability of following the example of Belgium and Switzerland and demands a permanent neutrality guaranteed by the great powers of Europe. The other party is for the moment likewise in favour of a policy of practical neutrality but wishes to secure for Norway the freedom of action whenever she may choose to assert herself. Although not so numerous than its opponents, this party is credited with comprising nearly all the political capacities of Norway.

For the careful observer of the political life in this country two characteristic features are constantly gaining greater importance. Both are probably to be traced to the fact that for nearly a century Norway was free from any danger of warlike complications. If we leave aside the question of separation from Sweden and the more publicistic, than real, frictions with Russia there never was during the last 90 years a serious question of foreign politics that Norwegians took an interest in. Thus freed from all patriotic fears for the safety of the state, the Norwegians applied their whole fighting proclivities to the discussion of questions of home politics. The consequence was that in course of time politics became infected with personal hatred and spiteful acrimony to a degree hardly conceivable outside of Norway. That this bitterness of feeling is by no means a national trait of the Norwegians, but due to the supposed absence of external dangers, was clearly proved by its sudden disappearance, when two years ago the declaration of independence was issued; for with the appearance of a danger for Norway's national existence, a bond of union seemed to embrace all parties for the time being. For the sake of its internal peace every country wants apparently an occasional warning that there are external enemies waiting for their opportunity.

The second consequence of the long period of unbroken peace is the enormous influence exercised by women in the public life of Norway. It has been said that the Roman fable of Egeria giving political advice to king Numa has many analogies in the reality of Norwegian politics; every statesman having not only one but quite a number of Egerias whom he consults for political advice. Certainly in the Temperance movement, in the Language question and even in the discontinuation of the Union, the influece of women played a most decisive part. Women are, however, well known to be the most embittered enemies of their enemies.

From both these evils Norway will never be freed, if the country would be placed under the protection of a neutrality guaranteed by the European powers. If foreign policy is entirely left out of sight in the parliamentary struggles of this country, all mutual consideration between the parties will soon be entirely forgotton, and unless men can point to the possiblity that they may have to defend their country, sword in hand, they will never be able to emancipate themselves from female tutelage. Let us still hope that in the country of the Vikings the pride of full independence and the manly spirit of political ambition will eventually prevail.

THE CONGRESS OF GERMAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The thirty-third Congress of the German Chambers of Commerce was held on April 8th and 9th in the Langenbeck-House in Berlin. Among the various subjects of discussion, especially two may claim a general interest even beyond the boundaries of the German Empire. One of these was summarized under the heading "Universal Postage rates and narrower Postal Unions," the Vice-President of the Imperial Diet, Mr. Kaempf reporting. At present the postage rates for inland letters and postcards are higher than in most other countries of the Postal Union, because the coinage system suggested the round units of 10 Pfennig and 5 Pfennig bits rather than rates that could only be paid in copper. The same principle was adopted in other countries; but there the 10 centimes unit (in France, Belgium and Switzerland) or the 10 Heller piece (in Austria) or the penny (in Great Britain) is equivalent only to 8 1/2 German Pfennig showing a difference of 15 per cent. The Congress passed the resolution to request the Imperial Chancellor for a reduction of the inland postage rate to 8 and 4 Pfennig, respectively, i.e. by 20 per cent. Moreover the meeting wished to further the proposal so often made, but again repudiated at the last Postal Congress at Milan, to extend the cheap rates of internal postal traffic likewise to the international intercourse of the Universal Postal Union. As the best means for approaching this end, the Commercial Congress proposed as a preliminary step Postal Unions of a gradually extending number of neighbouring countries after the model of the Postal treaties now existing between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Luxembourg, or the United States and Canada or the agreement between England and her colonies. After extending this system of special treaties the Congress expects to find in a near future all members of the Universal Postal Union eager to adopt the cheap inland rates as a uniform international tariff. Only then will the development that was started by Rowland Hill's Penny Postage Bill in 1840, and continued by the founder of the Universal Postal Union, Heinrich Stephan, in 1875, be brought to perfection. The second point of general interest that came before the meeting had special reference to the

GERMAN COLONIES IN AFRICA.

On the motion of Mr. Werner of Hanover, the Congress of Commercial Chambers resolved to urge all commercial and industrial circles in Germany to energetically support all preparatory efforts to produce important raw materials within the German Colonies. The quicker pace of developing the natural resources of the German districts in Africa by means of the railways now finished or being built by the Government and the Otavi Mining Company, justifies already the more optimistic judgments regarding the commercial value of Germany's colonial possessions. The meeting expressed its confidence, that as well the economic situation as the chances for concluding satisfactory commercial treaties will be bettered for Germany by the growing purchasing power of the colonies and by the rapidly increasing number of German settlers in her African possessions. At least a small portion of the cotton, wood, rubber and copper now imported from abroad could in future be got from the colonies. At the dinner that followed on the second night of the proceedings, the acting Colonial Secretary Mr. Dernburg gave an additional illustration of the fact, how greatly even small quantities of merchandise may affect the market. Germany imports annually about 160,000 bags of Cocoa. As however in the beginning of this year for some reason or other only 40,000 bags were procurable when there was a demand for 42,000 bags, the price was enhanced from £4 to £8 per bag. Thus £ 160,000 more (50o/o) had to be paid, simply because there was a temporary deficiency of 5 per cent in the tangible supply. Now there is already a beginning made with the plantation of cocoa in the German colonies. The time will come when the quantity imported thence, although small in itself, may have an effect in keeping the movement of the prices within more reasonable limits.

Altogether the interesting debates have left a most favourable impression of the self-asserted calmness of mind, the practical optimism and the high intellect that have become so markedly characteristic of the merchant class in all parts of Germany.

THE MONTE CARLO OPERA IN BERLIN.

For more than a week the famous Opera-singers of Monte Carlo have given performances in the Royal Opera House of Berlin. Perhaps the most interesting part of the whole show was its surroundings. For on account of the Emperor and Empress being present every evening at these performances, the theatre-going ladies indulged in a display of luxury in their dresses as is quite unusual for Berlin audiences. The guest performers deserved the gratitude of the German public in the first place by the opportunity afforded for becoming acquainted with a number of French and Italian operas never performed yet in Berlin Opera Houses. But candour compels us to say that the quality of the musical performance did not come up to the expectations of a public that is accustomed to the superior style of conductors like Dr Richard Strauss, Herr Muck and Herr Blech. All the more does it stand to the credit of the Chorus that its singing is so highly spoken of. Indeed, at the first performance of Berlioz, "Damnation de Faust" it was only the Chorus that was applauded, the stars among the singers coming more to the foreground only in the later part of the productions. Most satisfactory was the performance of Verdi's opera "Don Carlos", in which Madame Lisdasy, Madame Brozia, M. Rouselliere, M. Renaud and M. Chaliapine made an excellent "Ensemble." The general favourite was M. Chaliapine who as King Philip surpassed his colleagues in acting as well as in singing. A Russian who with a French troupe sings in Italian the part of a Spanish King before the German Emperor—could one wish for anything more international than that!

L. ASCH.

"VIA SUEZ CANAL."

The ingenuity of foreign lottery agents is really worthy of a better cause, observes a financial paper. At first, although lotteries are illegal in this country, they sent over their circulars in open envelopes. At last even our Post Office perceived the illogicality of this and stopped the practice. Then the agents increased their expenses by sending them in closed envelopes. Presently the Post Office realised that thousands upon thousands of letters of the same type, dispatched from such centres as Hamburg, must be lottery invitations again, and that practice was stopped. Accordingly the agents had their circulars sent over in parcels and delivered by hand in this country. This also was put a stop to by the Post Office. But the agents are circumventing St. Martin's-le-Grand once more. A correspondent, who resides in a remote village on the Sussex Downs, tells us he was surprised the other day to receive at his obscure cottage a letter from Alexandria, as he knew of nobody residing under the shadow of the Pyramids or passing through the Suez Canal. On opening the letter he found it was the usual touting circular from a firm of lottery "bankers" in Budapest.

NEW JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

IT has been decided to appoint a new Judge in the Bombay High Court for the special purpose of trying Land Acquisition cases arising under the Improvement Trust Act. It is understood that Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee at Bombay, will be selected for the new office. He is a Barrister-at-Law and has been President of the Tribunal of Appeal under the Improvement Trust Act.

THE British North Borneo Government are again in trouble with their native races, says the *Straits Times*. This time it is the Muruts at Sipitong and the hinterland just opposite Labuan. These hitherto pacific inhabitants of the forest resent the imposition of a poll-tax, jungle passes and sundry other innovations which are inexplicable to them. A force of the Chartered Company's "army" is now operating against them, but unless great tact is used, the Company may find itself in an awkward predicament. It is said that the Muruts have obtained firearms, but they have a still more deadly weapon for jungle work in the blow-pipe with poisoned arrows. A few heads are reported to have been taken from Government *protegés* and carried off to the jungle fortress.

THOUGH Sergeant Patrick Nolan, formerly of the Notts and Derby Militia, was in the Army for more than thirty-two years, he retired without applying for a pension, not knowing he was entitled to one. For five years he has worked as a bricklayer's labourer. Mr. H. S. Whitby, of Nottingham, heard of the case, and laid the matter before the authorities at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. A communication has been received to the effect that Nolan has been granted a pension of 2s. 1½d. per day, to date from May 12, 1901. Nolan will therefore receive a cheque for over £100, and a pension for the rest of his life of 7s. 10½d per week.

THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

LOYAL PEASANTS.

Notable Deputation to the Tsar.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Tsar, replying to the Deputation of Peasant Deputies, promised to do his utmost and hoped that with the co-operation of all loyal Deputies now or in the future sitting in the Duma, he would succeed.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA AMONG TROOPS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

It is stated that the revolutionary propaganda among the Russian troops has increased to a serious extent. Many arrests have been made at St. Petersburg and Warsaw.

Sixteen bombs were discovered in a villa which General Kaulbars, Governor-General of Odessa, had taken for the summer.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Commercial Treaty Nearing Completion.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg Correspondent states that the Russo-Japanese Treaty will be definitely concluded and signed before the end of May.

RUSSO-PERSIAN MINING CONCESSION.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

A telegram from Tiflis states that a Russo-Persian Mining Company's expedition has started for the Province of Karadagh to inspect the concessions that have been granted by the Persian Government, and, if possible, to open navigation to the River Araxes.

THE TURKISH CUSTOMS.

A Significant Letter.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Simultaneously with the signature of the Turkish Customs Protocol, Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, sent a Note to the Porte, hinting at the possibility of Britain, in concert with the other Powers, taking up the question of establishing an effective control over the Customs of Turkey if she does not observe her engagements.

THE KIEL CANAL.

Cost of Enlargement.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Estimates have been presented to the German Reichstag, including fifteen million marks, for enlarging the Kiel Canal and adapting it for modern battleships.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Emigration into British Columbia.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The *Times'* correspondent at Ottowa states that a great influx of Japanese into British Columbia has begun.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has notified the emigration companies of Japan, that owing to Canada's acceptance of the Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Japan, the restrictions on emigration have been removed.

GREEK FINANCE.

Satisfactory Report.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The report of the Greek International Financial Commission shows that the results for 1906 are extremely satisfactory.

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

Telegraph Cable Broken.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

A violent eruption of Stromboli occurred last evening. It was accompanied by an earthquake which shattered windows and broke the cable between Lipari and Stromboli.

THE KING OF SIAM.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The King of Siam has arrived at San Remo and met with an enthusiastic reception.

LORD CURZON CONVALESCENT.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Lord Curzon is now convalescent and has gone to Basingstoke.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The death is announced of the nonagenarian Colonial Official, Sir Penrose G. Julyan.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. *Peninsular*, with the English Mails of the 19th instant left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday. The same Company's s. s. *Britannia*, left for Colombo and Australia at midnight yesterday.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

Irritation and Suspicion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Articles published in the German newspapers and speeches by, and interviews with, German politicians during the last few days emphasize the continued suspicion, and even irritation with which the supposed endeavours of Great Britain to hem in Germany, are viewed in German political circles. At the same time a Paris paper has been publishing prominently in its columns interviews with leading Germans in favour of friendly relations with France.

A great speech by Prince Von Bulow on foreign affairs is expected this week and is anxiously awaited.

NEW DREADNOUGHTS.

Three for Britain and Three for Brazil.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Orders for sixty twelve-inch guns have been placed at Woolwich and with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers for three British and three Brazilian battleships of the "Dreadnought" type which are under construction.

SIR GEORGE ARBUTHNOT.

Three Criminal Counts.

CROWN PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

At the Egmore Police Court this afternoon Mr. E. B. Powell, Public Prosecutor, (instructed by Messrs Short and Lewis) laid information and complaint at the instance of Government, charging Sir George Arbuthnot with three offences under the Indian Penal Code. The first of these is with regard to the deposit of Rajah V. Kishun, Bahadur; the second with regard to the Madras Equitable Assurance Society, Limited; the third with regard to the Arbuthnot Industrials: the charge in the first case being "Cheating" and in other two cases "Breach of Trust as Banker or Agent" and "Misappropriation."

Mr. Powell asked for a warrant to issue for the arrest of Sir George Arbuthnot who was leaving Madras on Thursday, but said he had no objection to Sir George being released on substantial bail, having regard to the serious nature of these offences. Sir Henry King who appeared for the insolvent submitted that the charges had already been fully investigated in the Insolvency Court, but should his Worship be disposed to issue Process he was prepared to produce Sir George Arbuthnot in Court to-morrow, so that there might be time to apply to the High Court for bail. His Worship directed Mr. Powell to adduce formal evidence of the charges to-morrow when he would dispose of the matter.

LATER.

The charges framed by Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer on Friday last, under Section 50 of the Insolvency Act, were against the first insolvent only, Sir George Arbuthnot, and not against the second insolvent, Mr. J. M. Young, from whom no sureties were required.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB.

Quinquennial Retrospect.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 29.

The Report on Public Instruction in the Punjab for the year ending on the 31st March 1907, will be a quinquennial one, the Government of India having issued special instructions for the preparation of such reports in several presidencies and provinces. The Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab has taken special measures to make the forthcoming report as complete and comprehensive as possible.

The report will deal with a large number of questions of public interest. Among these may be mentioned (1) causes of educational progress or want of progress; (2) relative cost and efficiency of education as compared with the previous quinquennium; (3) proportion in which the cost is borne by Government revenues; (4) public funds, tuition fees, and private sources of income; (5) extent to which teaching of English and teaching through English are spreading, and the extent to which indigenous and oriental forms of education is reaching each separate class and race of people; (6) what steps are being taken to cause education to spread among all classes and what success is attending such efforts; (7) the effect of Government efforts to bring Primary and Secondary education under systematic inspection, and to improve its tone; (8) the effect of efforts made to improve the general teaching in schools; (9) the status of the teachers and effect of any change in the educational system during recent years; (10) the extent to which the education given is becoming more suitable for all varied forms of modern industrial life, more especially for the development of various forms of technical or other schools dealing with what may be called practical education, and the tendency of students to take such training; (11) specific measures taken to improve discipline and moral training, the provision and management of hostels for pupils compelled to live away from their homes; (12) special means by which female education is being fostered, raised and developed; (13) the possibility of having what may be called continuation schools for children of those classes who leave school early; (14) provision by local effort of proper accommodation; provision by local effort of forms of education intended to foster and develop local industries; and the proportion of the school-going population—male and female—attending the different classes of schools, more especially Primary schools.

RAILWAY THEFTS.

A Man Convicted at Howrah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

A man, named John Baptist, was charged with stealing a trunk containing money and jewellery amounting to Rs. 4,880 from a railway carriage part of which money he spent among questionable women and was to-day convicted at the Howrah Sessions and sentenced to six months' rigorous inprisonment.

NARAINGUNGE ARSON CASE.

Other Charges against Mr. Savage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

A telegram from Dacca, dated April 29 states that in the Naraingunge Arson case all the accused have been discharged, except Mr. Savage against whom a fresh charge has been brought for cheating and attempting to cheat. The trial of the case has been fixed for the 9th May as it will take some time to get an officer with First Class power to Naraingunge.

Mr. Savage has meanwhile been released on the same bail.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM JAMALPUR.

Despatch of Gurkhas to the Scene.

MAHOMEDAN SHOT DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

The following telegram, dated Dacca, the 18th instant, appears in the *Indian Daily News*:—"A number of Gurkhas were despatched by special train to-day to Jamalpur on account of news received of a very serious nature. It is reported that a Mahomedan was shot dead in one of the small affrays following the principal one, and that in retaliation assaults are being made on passers-by, unchecked by the police. There is such an exodus that the railway station of Jamalpur is crowded with fleeing refugees."

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE BY HINDU STUDENTS.

Use of Fire-arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

The special correspondent of the *Empire* wires that, on Saturday evening, several Hindu students disguised as Mahomedans and calling themselves National Volunteers started a crusade in the Bazaar against *Beláti* goods. The shopkeepers resented the interference and discovered this disguised students. A row followed and in the general chase a student drew a revolver and fired, wounding a Mahomedan in the leg. This caused a free fight, but by the use of their firearms the "volunteers" escaped.

Yesterday morning six thousand Mahomedans from the surrounding districts came to the village, that the Hindus meanwhile had deserted their houses. Things had a serious look, but the resident Magistrate, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police managed to quiet the mob, informing them that the injured man was receiving every attention from the District Surgeon and that a full enquiry would take place. The "National Volunteers" are, it is freely asserted, possessed of small fire-arms and are reported to be doing their utmost to start a boycott. The whole trouble is caused by irresponsible young men.

It is probable that a detachment of Military Police will be stationed.

The Commissioner and other officers are remaining for some days in the village.

INCENTIVE TO CLASS HATRED.

Unwise Action of a Newspaper.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has done a most extraordinary thing. It circulated with its to-day's issue photographs of the Durga idol which was damaged by Mahomedans the other day at Jamalpore (Mymensingh.) The *Empire*, which is generally favourable to Bengalis, says it is a wicked and wanton attempt to stir up bad blood, and thinks it one of those rare cases when Government interference is not only desirable but necessary.

THE 40TH PATHANS.

Insubordination in the 7th Company.

TWENTY-ONE DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 29.

Some men of the 7th Company of 40th Pathans were recently guilty of gross insubordination. Twenty-one of the offenders have been discharged and five sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, the rest having been pardoned.

FURTHER OBSTRUCTION ON THE NILGHIRI RAILWAY.

Continued Effects of Recent Thunderstorms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

Another slip occurred on the Nilghiri Railway yesterday morning, just when the removal of the previous obstruction was nearly completed, at the same place. Through-booking will be delayed for another week.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING FUND.

A Maharaja's Donation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

The Maharaja of Burdwan has contributed Rs. 1,500 towards the paying off of the Central Branch of the Y.M.C.A. building fund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officer, as follows:—Captain R. L. Haymes, R.G.A., Instructor in Gunnery, Bombay, from 19th June to 16th September.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Officer, as follows:—Captain and Honorary Major J. R. Tickell, 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifle Corps, for nine months, from 30th April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Captain Tilney, of the 14th Hussars, embarks for India on the 3rd of May to rejoin his Regiment.

An exchange has been sanctioned between 2nd-Lieutenants Wrenford of the 2nd Battalion and Storey, 3rd Battalion, Worcester Regiment.

Riding Master and Honorary Lieutenant S. Jarvis, R. F. A., is transferred to Lucknow.

2nd-Lieutenant F. W. Coventry, of the Royal Fusiliers, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Lieutenant R. H. Stallard, R.E., has embarked for a tour of duty in India.

Major Hawtayne, of the North Staffords Regiment, will be placed on the Retired Pay List from the 28th June next on attaining the age limit.

THE 3rd Hussars and the 2nd Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment go to South Africa next season instead of to England as originally proposed, the former being stationed at Pretoria and the latter at Standerton.

THE Northumberland Fusiliers remain at Fort William till November when they will be replaced by the 1st Leicesters from Mauritius.

THE N. Y. Steamer *Muke Maru* left Moji for Hong-Kong on the 28th instant.

THE AUNDH COMMISSION.

Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 29.

The Commission again sat at Mahableshwar Hotel to-day.

Doctor Waman Dajee Ruikan stated:—I am the family doctor of the Chief of Vishalgad. I met the Chief of Aundh at his brother-in-law's. I recommended Dr. Desai to him. When I attended the Chief he had a congested liver and I recommended him for a change of air. I again saw him in Bombay in February when he seemed better under Sir Balchandra Krishna's treatment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rao:—"I passed two examinations in the Grant Medical College. I keep no diary; my Clerk keeps the accounts. I don't know if he entered my visit to the Chief. I gave the introductory letter to Dr. Desai to give to the Chief. I first saw the Chief six weeks before his installation and attended him professionally in November."

Malka Mahaji Kalrick, a sepoy of Aundh, stated:—I am on leave at present. I was on guard on the huts when Pirya escaped. I went on guard at 6. Maroti was on guard with me. Pirya was at my end. He rushed at me and seized my rifle, I pointed at him and he knocked me down. My gun was not loaded; five cartridges were in my pouch. I ran a few paces after Pirya. One Jaktup Dhondi was ahead of me. There were also Bhasker Krishna and one pensioner free in the huts. Fifteen minutes after the alarm the Jailor Sergt., Thanadar and others came. A punch was held on my clothes which Pirya tore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rao:—There were 14 prisoners in the huts the day Piria escaped. The huts are closed on three sides. There is no order that our guns should be loaded when on guard. I could not fire at Piria as he took me unawares and knocked me down. Maroti did not join me in Piria's pursuit. The Sergeant used to stand by while Bhasker and Krishna examined the prisioners' fetters before they were locked up. I did not attend on a summons but was told if I did not attend a warrant would be issued. I have been on leave to Ratnagiri. That's why I did not get the summons.

Mr. Pandurang Bulwant Bosle, City Magistrate, Kholapur, stated:—Baber Khan, Inspector, came to me and wanted me to racord the statement of Babia Mang who was in police custody for dacoity at Vedesgaon. I told him I could not do so without the District Magistrate's permission. He got a letter from the Magistrate and on the following morning I took Babia's statement in my house. Gunpati accompanied Baber; Gunpati stood five paces away. As I did not know the case Baberkhan asked the questions Baberkhan said he had an interview with Babia before seeing me. I did not ask him how he got the interview. I asked the Jemadar how Baberkhan got the interview. He said he granted it as the other police gave the same facilities to them.

Cross-examined:—I did not ask him how long he was in Kholapur. I gathered that it was a few hours. To my knowledge the District Magistrate did not give Baberkhan permission to see Babia. I can't say if Babia gave his statement voluntarily or not.

To the Court.—Baberkhan was asking the questions and Babia was answering. I have no reason to suppose that Gunpati was suggesting the answers.

Abdul Ebrahim, Jemadar, Kholapur, stated:—I have been 34 years in the service. Babia was arrested for a dacoity committed in 1904. He was in my custody from the 20th to 25th December last. He was in the Chief Constable's custody, but I could take him out for investigation. Baberkhan came to me on the 24th December and asked for an interview with Babia. I granted; Gunpati Mang was with him. I know Hurrie who also came. He was up once for dacoity, but was acquitted. Baberkhan and Gunpati were together when Babia was brought. He was asked to go outside while Baberkhan questioned Babia. He asked him when he was caught. Baberkhan told Babia he wanted his evidence in the Aundh case and told him the story Gunpaty told him. Babia said he forgot it. Baberkhan then said if you are reminded will you tell the whole story? Baberkhan then asked me to go out which I did. We were together for 45 minutes. Baberkhan then gave Babia over. This took place after 9 in the morning. The City Magistrate questioned me about the interview three days afterwards. I told him I granted the interview as Babia was in my charge.

Cross-examined.—Sometime ago I met Baberkhan in connection with a muder case. I know Sukhia. He committed several dacoities. I don't know if Baberkhan investigated them. Jenardhin is my superior officer. He is here. I put up in the same place as he. I don't know of any friction between the Kholapur and the British police. I don't know if Janardhin sheltered Sukhia. I allowed Gunpati to be present at the interview as I thought he was Baberkhan's servant.

To the Court—I did not think that Gunpati was prompting

Babia nor Baberkhan was tutoring him. I supposed Gunpati was collecting evidence from Babia for Baberkhan.

Wasadeo Ganesh, priest, stated—I worship the goddess Karad at Aundh. I have been doing so for 10 years. I worship in the night. The family ceremony of the Chief is held on Purnima day. Eatables are offered on this day to the goddes. The lamp and basket ceremony starts at noon and ends at 2. The Chief came to the temple that day at 11 and the Rani at 12. Before the Rani came the Chief sat upstairs in the temple of the goddess Ambabaidam. When the Rani came the ceremony took place to the goddes Karad. The Chief and Rani left before dinner, a little after two.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

Forthcoming Theatrical Enterprises.

Now that the hot weather is fairly upon us, when so many "graidley folk" have gone to the hills, leaving the town dull and desolate, it is consoling to learn from Mr. Bandmann's local agent that a big all-the-year-round scheme is being prepared for the delectation of Bombay residents. Some thirty "talented artistes," as they are called, arrived by the mail boat on Friday and were entrained on Saturday for Calcutta, where they will join the Bandmann Opera Company which is now being reconstructed. This "crowd" will open in Bombay on June 15, with a repertoire of comic operas and musical comedies, and the Government has just granted to Mr. Bandmann a plot of ground on the Maidan where a temporary theatre of corrugated iron is to be erected.

This theatre, we are told, will provide seating accommodation for 1,400 people. It will not contain so many private boxes as does the present Gaiety Theatre, for instead of sixteen there will be but four on either side. It will, however, possess a larger dress circle and a larger gallery. The erection will serve Mr. Bandmann's purposes until his projected new theatre is built, a site for which is now under consideration—at the Ballard Pier near the offices of the Port Trust where a garden and a grass lawn are contemplated—for the purposes of *al fresco* concerts and a *cafe chantant*. The building operations of the temporary theatre will commence in a day or two.

From June 15 a succession of dramas, operas, musical comedies and variety entertainments has been arranged, and according to the programme, as it is at present constituted, the performances are sufficient in number and variety to provide amusement for the Bombay public from year's end to year's end, through the coming monsoon as well as through the summer of the next twelve months. The new Opera Company will be followed by the Follies; these variety artistes will then make way for the Comedy Company which is now performing to crowded houses in the Far East, and after them comes the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. The Bandmann Minstrels are quoted as being the next on the list, to be followed by Grand Opera.

Mr. Warwick Major still wields the baton for the Opera Company, which retains Miss Georgie Corlass. Miss Constance Lait and Miss Poppy Pool are homeward bound, but their places will be taken, we are assured, by some excellent vocalists and clever actresses specially selected for Mr. Bandmann by Mr. George Edwards. Mr. Harry Cole figures as a member of the new company, and Mr. Hemsley, the clever young scene painter, is busy with brush and palette preparing scenery for the temporary theatre. For the Grand Opera fifteen expert musicians from London will supplement the fifteen local bandsmen, making an orchestra of thirty. With two other theatres in contemplation, as additions to the existing Gaiety, Bombay should, in course of time, be as well supplied with the means of recreation as other towns of similar size and importance.

HALF AN HOUR WITH A FORTUNE-TELLER.

Madame Zaria Interviewed.

WHO CAUSED THE COTTON FIRES?

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

MADAME ZARIA, the American Fortune-teller, sat alone in her sanctum, whence all but she had fled. She was seated at a little table at the Apollo Hotel, the implements of her art spread out in a business fashion before her. The journalist was ushered into her presence by a comely lady with a wealth of jet-black hair, well-cut features and the flashing eyes of the Spanish *donna bella*. A dim religious light pervaded the apartment. It was all very impressive and mysterious.

"Pray be seated" said the Fortune-teller, waving a hand towards an empty chair at the end of the table.

The journalist sat down mechanically, fearful lest by word or look he should disturb the solemnity of the time, the place and the occasion.

Madame Zaria fingered for a moment with dexterous touch the instruments of her calling; then for a second or two she thought, with uplifted eyes, of the story they told.

"You have had trouble," she said, "you have been ill—"

"Quite true, Madame, but—"

"You will have a letter, from a widow. The widow is a relative of yours. I see another lady Money is coming to you. Your future will be bright and happy."

"Thank you, Madame. But, pardon me, I fancy you are under some misapprehension. I have not come here to have my fortune told. I am here purely on a matter of business. I wish to interview you for the *Bombay Gazette*. It is your fortune I wish to tell, if I may be permitted to put it so."

"Oh! indeed," exclaimed Madame Zaria, rather sharply. "Well then go ahead."

"You are an American," said the interviewer.

"Well everyone knows that. It has been in the papers."

"You are a Fortune-teller."

"Everyone knows that, also. My mother told fortunes, and so did my mother's mother. It is an art that has been in our family for generations. It has been handed down from parent to child. We are soothsayers by instinct and by inheritance."

"Madame, you were born—let me see, what shall I say?—you were born at Chicago."

"You are quite wrong there. You may be a clever journalist but you'll never make a Fortune-teller. I was born in Alaska."

"You have had a great trouble; you have had a shock."

"Ah! There you're right. I was living with my mother in San Francisco when the earthquake occurred. What an awful night it was, that which followed the first catastrophy! The upper part of our house was thrown down at the first shock, and my mother, an old lady of eighty, was killed. Then the building caught fire and we who had escaped rushed out into the street. People were running about hither and thither crazed with fright, not knowing which way to turn next, for houses were tumbling, the ground was rocking and fires were bursting out in all directions. I shall never forget that terrible night." And Madame Zaria hid her face in her hands.

"I lost everything I possessed in the world in that calamity" she resumed. "So I commenced a tour round the world again, telling fortunes as my mother and my grandmother had done before me."

"Had you no foreboding of the catastrophe?" inquired the journalist.

"Well, yes, I can truthfully say I had. A few nights previous to the earthquake I was shuffling a pack of cards and playing them out for the amusement of a friend of mine, and each time I shuffled and arranged them the reading was terribly bad. I tried again and again with the same result, and I then remarked to my friend that some awful event was certainly about to happen. She laughed at me at the time but, poor soul, she was one of the first victims of the fire that followed the earthquake."

"You have been in India before Madame?"

"Yes, I was in Calcutta eight years ago. I have travelled a good deal in China, and generally in the Far East, but I have not yet been to Japan. I hope to go there on my homeward voyage to America."

"So, you see, I have been able to tell you all about yourself."

"Pardon me, sir, but I fancy it was I who told you"

"Perhaps so. Still, in a measure, you must admit that fortune-telling is often allied to journalism. We frequently have to foretell events and sometimes we tell fortunes, and other things. Having now exhibited my skill—ahem!—may I ask you to give me an exhibition of your own powers?"

"Certainly, if you wish it. Ask me any question you like, any question except a political one, and I will do my best to answer it."

The interviewer pondered for awhile, wondering what most puzzling inquiry he might submit as a test of the lady's ability. Then, with a sudden inspiration, he exclaimed:

"Who caused the cotton fires?"

The Fortune-teller turned a wry face to the journalist. With a little smile she said: "How do I know who caused the cotton fires? What are the cotton fires? I have only just arrived in Bombay from Colombo, so how should I know anything about them? Cannot you put a better question than that? It seems a stupid question, if you will pardon me for saying so."

But the interviewer was obdurate. So Madame Zaria, after some deliberation, left the room to collect her thoughts, as it seemed, and upon her return she looked quite solemn and melancholy as she resumed her seat. With uplifted eyes, and with her hands stretched out flat on the table, she appeared to be totally engrossed in the subject before her, until gradually she sank back in her chair and closed her eyelids as if in sleep.

"I see," she said at length, a little house, with a sort of portico or verandah on the ground floor, with a raised part and a flight of steps. The front room opening on to the raised flooring is, I think, a sort of shop or tavern, for there are many bottles there on shelves and a counter with strange articles in wooden boxes. There are some people asleep on the floor. In a back room, lit dimly by a single lamp, there are several men. I cannot distinguish their features because of the poor light; and because most of them have big turbans which throw shadows upon their faces. The headman, I see, is one with a black beard. He sits cross-legged on a couch and counts money on the floor. The men converse in whispers. The man with the black beard says something gruffly. Two of the company leave the room. Then I see a couple of coolies going away from the house in opposite directions. I think they are those other two in disguise. They meet again round a dark corner at the top of the street. One has a parcel under his arm which he passes to his companion. They again separate. Now they have gone. I have lost sight of them. Now I see a column of black smoke. I see a bright glow in the sky. There is a smell in the air such as that caused by string when on fire. I see a lot of smoke but no flames; only a great black mass with a glowing centre. Now I hear the voices of men shouting and the sound of wheels and of hurrying feet. Fire! fire!"

The journalist was busily scribbling when the Soothsayer opened her eyes. "Dear me," she said, demurely, "what a stupid question that was of yours after all. How to goodness could you possibly expect me to answer it? You have taken a rather unfair advantage of me, I think. If people will insist upon putting silly questions they must expect silly replies. I will never attempt such a thing again as long as I live. Who caused the cotton fires, indeed! What a very stupid thing to ask a person who has never seen a cotton fire in her life. Well, I did my best. Good bye."

And the interviewer hurried away.

MR. BRYCE, says the *Tribune*, greatly amused the guests at the Union League Club dinner by an anecdote to illustrate the reason for making his speech brief. Two Scotsmen had been imbibing whisky freely, when one of them, who had become affected, rose to leave at an earlier hour than usual. "Why, mon, Sandy, are ye goin' awa' at ten o'clock?" inquired his surprised friend. "I must go," replied Sandy. "I have changed my lodgings lately. I'm nae so vera weel acquent wi' the staircase." "I'm nae so vera weel acquent wi' the staircase yet. myself," explained Mr. Bryce.

SOME SPECIMEN LETTERS OF AURANGZEB.

Elsewhere the present writer, in the *Indian Review* Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, has summarised the contents of some important letters of this monarch, as appearing in the "Rukaate Alamgiri." It is proposed to set out here in detail the contents of a few out of them with a view to let the reader know how the Emperor thought and wrote.

Here is one of his last messages to his sons, a letter which is not noticed by Elphinstone, and which serves to throw into relief the premonition of the Emperor who, in his inner heart of hearts, knew that all would not be well with the Empire after his death.

It is addressed to his eldest son, Sultan Mahammad Moazam. "Munim Khan has been permitted to leave our presence, so that he might come and convey to you what has been communicated to him. As for myself I do not know who I am and where would I go, nor do I know what would be my fate, a sinner full of sins. Now do I take leave of all, and leave them to the care of God. It behoves my princely children not to quarrel, and be after the flesh and blood of the subjects, who are the slaves of God. From what I could see, it appears that there is every likelihood of a revolt breaking out.

May the Almighty protect his people and enlighten the path of rulers and kings."

Munim Khan, it need not be said, was the famous Khan Khanan, who played such a prominent part in Aurangzeb's reign.

Perhaps the keynote of his character, as understood till now, was furnished by such letters as the following, addressed to the same Prince: "In spite of your mind being easy, why did you displease Fateh-ullah Khan? In those days when I was a Prince, I behaved in such a way with the nobility that they all were pleased with me, and both in my presence and absence praised and commended me, with pleasure. Nay, in spite of the powerfulness of my unkind brother, many of them left off his companionship and elected to serve me, and those others, who at his instance, behaved improperly towards me and spoke disrespectfully about me, were warned with the whip of shutting their eyes (to what was happening) and patience, so that out of fairness, they acknowledged my power; hence the seal of my headship and bravery was engraved on the heart of His Majesty and many important things came into existence through the prowess of this weak ant. You have displeased such a noble as Fateh-ulla Khan, and broken the heart of a faithful, all round soldier, who was of use to you in your important matters.

Verse.

Of what use would it be, if you give away a million rubies and diamonds, since you have broken a heart, and not merely a precious stone. Let by gones, be by gones. If you now try to win him over, it would be better and more advantageous for your affairs.

Verse.

I give you advice, hear it and don't find out excuses. Be pleased with what your kind adviser says. Salutations on Him who leads to the right way."

A second letter on the same point is written to another son, Sultan Mohammed Azamshah. "Once, His Majesty, in private advised Dara Shakoh not to be suspicious or mistrustful of the 'Omra (nobles), but to keep them pleased with gifts and not to listen to the tales of interested tale-bearers in respect of them. Those words would prove of use to you some day. As my heart burns for you, I utter words which I should not otherwise have done. Dissimulation with useful men is spoiling one's affairs."

In spite of these sentiments, Aurangzeb has been made out to be the most mistrustful, of masters towards his own nobles and 'Omras.

There is a goodly number of anecdotes of Shah Jehan penned by Aurangzeb in this collection. Here is one given as a specimen. The letter is addressed to the above prince.

"One day His Majesty came to the Gusalkhana, full of sorrow. Sa'ad-ulla-Khan and Aly Mardan Khan inquired about the cause of the sorrow troubling the royal heart. His Majesty replied: "Several of our revenue and political officers have fallen victims to death, and I do not see other men, fit and proper, who could at once take upon themselves the burden of such important posts. I am, therefore, afraid that, perhaps, our administration would become worsened, and, therefore, my heart is full of sorrow. Ali Khan said, the brightness of administrative affairs having its orgin in eternity, is due to the auspiciousness of a holy individuality. There are five men in the family of your slave, bred up in such a way that they are fit for the high posts of the empire, Mansabdaris and services as a subha or other administrative purposes. By the mere hearing of these words joy appeared in the heart of His Majesty, and he ordered that at the close of the day they should be brought to him, so that he might inspect their looks and character. At the proper time when before his enlightened presence they showed what elements they were made of both as men and as business men each of them was rewarded with gifts and the appreciation of the king of the world, and each had bestowed upon himself and his followers various posts and the King also favoured the said Khan with many kindnesses, and made him a Hazari, with an Izafa of two hundred horses.

"May your time be pleasant since you have made mine pleasant." The Khan in recognition of the compliance with his request and bestowal of royal favours out of gratitude gave away one thousand mohurs in charity."

Questions of the proper distribution of war expenses troubled the Government of Aurangzeb as much as they do the present administration. Aurangzeb was alive to the iniquity of the Imperial Treasury at Delhi having to meet the burden of financing the Deccan expedition, and he, therefore, takes the first opportunity to find out means for the expedition paying itself. In a communication to Nusrat Jang, he thus expresses himself: "As the conquest of the Deccan was very important, all my energies were absorbed by it. Praise be to God, it has come about. But the expenses already incurred and being now incurred in this blessed expedition, rest upon the Treasury of Hindustan. Large sums have been demanded and are being demanded therefrom. It is rumoured that there are many old buried treasures in the Karnatic. The Zamindar of Bijapur, who has been from ancient times in power and possession there, is a relative of Siva (ji) the father of Siva (ji) (fit to go to hell), the accused. His estate does not obviously seem to be very strange but according to Sidi Masud Khan, its revenue comes to seventy or eighty lakhs of *huns* (pagodas). Why should it be left in his possession? The truth about his Zamindari, and the way in which he can be deprived of it, should be ascertained from your Deputy Daood Khan. Why are you remiss and neglectful in this matter?"

And thus he wished that the hoards of the Karnatic and Bijapur should relieve the Imperial finances of the war expenses.

A LITTLE DELAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About two months ago while a portion of the Main Street in Lower Colaba was under repair, the steam-roller drove in one of those iron-plates connected with the water-main, wrecking a bit of the street with it. From that day to this no attempt has been made to repair the damage and the Municipality is apparently satisfied that it has done all that is required by putting up a Notice declaring that portion of the Street closed "during progress of works." Everyone who has lived in Bombay has learnt by experience to wait to have things done, but may I suggest that the Notice does not represent the true state of affairs? The work of repair has not yet been started and cannot be said to be in progress.—Yours, &c.

R.

THE MORNING GUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Bunderdump" in your issue of to-day voices what, I feel sure, is a very great grievance to other "Dumps" who live on the Bunder. Surely the Naval Authorities might forego their 5 a.m. gun when the ships are anchored off a thickly populated European Quarter like the Apollo Bunder.

These hot nights we have found trouble enough in getting to sleep at all, probably not until the 'small hours,' and it seems especially hard to be roused up at 5 a.m. and, as has been my own case, be unable to get to sleep again.

ANOTHER BUNDERDUMP.

DR. M. A. STEIN'S "Ancient Khotan," containing a detailed Report of the archeological exploration in Chinese Turkestan, which he has carried out and described under the orders of the Indian Government, will be published by the Oxford University Press in two volumes. The first volume will contain the text, with descriptive list of antiques by Mr. F. H. Andrews, seventy-two illustrations in the text, and appendices by Messrs. L. D. Barnett, S. W. Bushell, E. Chavannes, A. H. Church, A. H. Francke, L. de Loczy, D. S. Margoliouth, E. G. Rapson, and F. W. Thomas. The second volume will consist of collotype plates and other illustrations.

RABIES.

WE extract the following from the sixth annual report of the Indian Pasteur Institute:—The increase in the number of patients says the report, is undoubtedly due to the wider diffusion of knowledge of the treatment and to appreciation of its results. Local Governments have recognised it by recommending to Local Bodies the despatch, free of expense, of persons who are too indigent to be able to avail themselves of it. Individuals bitten, have also recognised it by themselves applying for the necessary aid to enable them to reach Kasauli. In addition to the increase, due to the greater facilities afforded, we have also to notice how considerable a number of persons offer themselves for treatment under circumstances in which it remained very problematical whether the animal which bit them was rabid or not. This latter increase in numbers is almost entirely amongst Europeans and is explained by the increasing recognition of the fact that it is inadvisable to take even the smallest risk of contracting such a terrible disease as hydrophobia when the means of preventing it lie ready to hand. The accretion of numbers from this source leads us to draw particular attention to the very great importance of securing alive if possible any animal which is suspected of rabies and which has bitten human beings or other animals. If it is suffering from rabies the symptoms will gradually become more pronounced and will be likely to have a fatal termination in five or six days. On the other hand if the animal be only bad tempered it will remain well and alive for such period as it remains under observation. This period may be placed at ten days for an animal which has actually bitten another animal or human being: let it be remarked, however, that this period is not to be confused with the incubation period of rabies or period between the date on which the animal in question was itself bitten and the date on which symptoms of rabies set in. The incubation period of rabies is on the average 20 to 60 days. It may be a little less, it may be considerably longer. Now the reason why ten days is selected as the period after which a person bitten may consider himself safe from possible infection has reference, in the first place to the number of days preceding the onset of symptoms in the biting animal during which the saliva may be actually infective and in the second place to the number of days of illness subsequent to the onset which precede death. Added together, these two periods amount to not more than 10 days. It is a common mistake and one which has led probably to a great deal of unnecessary treatment, to think that by the despatch of the brain of a dog suspected of rabies to a Pasteur Institute a definite diagnosis can be made forthwith and the point settled. This idea cannot be too strongly controverted. In many cases by means of experimental inoculation a positive opinion can undoubtedly be given, but even this cannot be accomplished much under two weeks and may take as many months. It would be dangerous therefore for a person bitten to wait for a reply from the Pasteur Institute. Moreover if the result be negative—and this is the point which is so ill-understood—there is no justification for the inference that the animal from which the brain was derived was not rabid, but only that failure attended the test to which it was subjected. This failure may be due to other causes than absence of the virus of rabies in the material sent. From this it follows that once an animal which has bitten human beings has been killed, the persons bitten have little or no option but to undergo anti-rabic treatment. The despatch of the brain to an Institute for test may result in confirmation of his fears; at all events it will never allay them. The inoculations performed with the material sent to the Institute are intended primarily to obtain positive proof of rabies and negative results are of little or no value. There is still a great deal of ignorance as to the proper way in which this rabies material should be sent, as is evidenced by the fact that 31·7 per cent. of the specimens sent for the purpose during the year under review were found to be unfit for the test. It is largely on the results of these test inoculations that the only absolutely true statistics of the effect of treatment are based, and it is a pity that they should miscarry to such an extent. The number of test inoculations performed during the year was 388.

It may be laid down to begin with that it is not every person or animal bitten by an undoubtedly rabid animal that must necessarily die—if untreated—of hydrophobia. This statement is not made in order to be little the likelihood of such an untoward event, but to concentrate attention upon the escape—probability in such cases. This is considerable. This it may well be imagined permits of the foundation of beliefs in specially vaunted cures for rabies infection. It should scarcely be necessary in this 20th century to insist upon the fact that only one cure yet exists for this condition, the anti-rabic treatment instituted by Pasteur. But several cases have come to our notice during the current year in which so-called cures other than this have been practised. We do not refer here the ministrations of Hakim or Vaid, but to western methods of procedure. The whole question as to efficacy of treatment turns entirely on what answer we are to give to the query—what is the mortality amongst persons bitten by rabid animals if untreated and how does treatment affect this mortality? The only statistics which we know to be available are those collected by Pasteur Institutes. These certainly range between very wide limits—from as low as 6 to 10 per cent up to 80 per cent. in wolf and Jackal cases. Some of the most carefully compiled statistics, in which, however, are included cases of animals only doubtfully suffering from rabies, give the mortality at 15·16 per cent. The mortality nevertheless where only definitely proved rabid dogs were concerned would certainly be higher, and almost certainly the mortality among natives of India with their scanty clothing would be still higher than that given by European statistics.

Contrasted with these figures the mortality amongst persons treated by the Pasteurian method—namely under 1 per cent.—is very favourable and should itself be sufficient answer to the detractors of the method, of whom unfortunately too many exist even at the present day. In most European Institutes the mortality does not rise above 0·5 per cent. In India largely owing, as has been pointed out before in these reports, to the scantiness or want of clothing of the native the mortality ranges from 0·5 to 1 per cent. Amongst Europeans in India the failures of treatment are lower than those of many other institutes.

To return to the subject of the "Escape-probabilities" these may be with certain reservations set down roughly at 80 per cent. for dog bites and 20 per cent. for wolf and Jackal bites. How far this fact ought to influence judgment in the matter of destruction of animals by known or suspected rabid animals is a question which will occur to every one. It is one which, in our capacity as Directors of a Pasteur Institute, we are constantly being called upon to answer. The dog is here the animal chiefly concerned. In cases where a dog which has been bitten by an animal merely suspected of rabies or even in the case where it is actually rabid, and this dog is from sentiment or from worth valuable to its owner, it may be permissible in certain cases to preserve its life in the hope that it may withstand the infection. But it cannot be too strongly insisted on that, in case of such a decision, the owner is morally if not legally responsible for all damage which may subsequently be caused by the animal. The constraint which must be put upon such an animal during the time of observation must be complete and thorough. The period which must elapse till it is possible to say that no further danger of contracting rabies exists, must be naturally of such length as to include all possibilities of the most lengthened incubation period and therefore cannot be set down as less than six months. At the end of three or four months, however, a slight relaxation of the procedure may be permitted and the animal allowed to be taken for exercise on the chain.

Once more we must insist that the despatch of the brain of the animal inflicting the wound, to a Pasteur Institute will not in any way affect the procedure in such a case. If the test prove positive, the procedure will have to be carried out if negative, seeing that no inference can be made therefrom, the procedure will still have to be carried out. It may be once more worthwhile therefore drawing attention to the great importance of securing the original biting animal alive in order to arrive at the most rapid possible conclusion in the matter. If the biting animal remain alive and well for ten days after inflicting the wounds then it could not have been suffering from rabies at that time and its victims will be free of all danger of contracting the disease. It is for this reason that 117 persons who came to Kasauli expecting to have to go through treatment were able to be reassured that in their cases no possible danger existed. The reason given by us was that the animal which had bitten them remained alive and well for the stated 10 days after that date. It is important to emphasise the fact that the animal is to be, not only alive at the end of this period but also well. At the risk of being prolix and of repeating ourselves we have gone in some detail into these matters because one of the great complaints of patients—including medical men—who come to Kasauli is of the prevailing ignorance regarding them.

THE death has taken place at Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire, of Mr. James Chapman, a Crimean veteran, who was born in 1812, three years before the battle of Waterloo was fought. He enlisted at the age of thirty in the Royal Marines, and served under Lord Raglan at the Alma, and with Peel's Brigade at Balaclava. He was awarded the medal and clasp for Alma. He had lived [illegible] wife on a pension of a shilling a day, and had [illegible] applied for parish relief. A second Crime[illegible] veteran has also been removed by the death at W[illegible], Dorsetshire, of Mr. George H. Collins, [illegible] fought in several engagements in that campaign. [illegible] Collins, who was seventy-seven years of age, [illegible] for a very long period parish clerk at Her[illegible] village in the neighbourhood of Wareham. The [illegible] occurred at Acacia Terrace, Stanford H[illegible] Mr. S. Ellis, who rode in the charge of the [illegible] Brigade at Balaclava.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding.

"UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE."

The President, before the commencement of the regular business, remarked that there was one point which he would like to refer to, as regarded the incident that took place at the last meeting, when Mr. Harrison applied the word "disgraceful" to certain remarks of the Hon. Sir Pheroshah Mehta, which he understood to convey an insinuation. At the time, he (the President) ruled that the expression was not unparliamentary. And in doing so, he had in his mind an occasion when the Right Honourable Mr. Pitt, the Speaker of the House of Commons, characterized certain expressions of a member as "disgraceful." On consideration, however, he (the President) thought that was a phrase which should not be applied by one member of the House to another. He appealed to the good sense of the members not to employ it.

Mr. Shapurji Mistri.—Then the word was un parliamentary? (Laughter).

The President.—I have already given my expression of opinion.

NEW STANDING COMMITTEE.

The President then rose to declare the result of the election of the new Standing Committee of the Corporation, when Dr. Sukhia raised a point of order as to the legality of the procedure. It was a question that was likely to go to a judicial court if necessary. They would see that the election of the Standing Committee could only take place under certain restricted conditions. Under section 43, the Corporation should at their *first* meeting in the month of April, after the general election, proceed to elect members of the Standing Committee. He contended that the last meeting of the Corporation was not its first meeting for the month of April. Under section 36, clause (b), no adjourned meeting of the Corporation could be called its first meeting. Again under the same section, clause (b), it was necessary that at least seven clear days' notice should have been given for the holding of a meeting of the Corporation, *i.e.*, any meeting other than the adjourned meeting. Dr. Sukhia also complained about the time in which to submit the nomination papers.

The President said that the point of order as raised by Dr. Sukhia was already ruled upon by him at the last meeting, and he still held that their last adjourned meeting was the first meeting of the Corporation.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath raised a point of order against the point of order raised by Dr. Sukhia. He contended that the votes for the election of the New Standing Committee had been taken, the scrutinizers had scrutinized the results, the President had already ruled over the point and he could not understand how Dr. Sukhia could speak on the subject.

The President, said Dr. Sukhia, must not speak on the subject, as he had given his decision on it on the last occasion.

Dr Sukhia said that granting that the last meeting was the first meeting of the Corporation, even then the procedure was illegal as the election of the Standing Committee was time-barred.

The President did not allow Dr. Sukhia to speak more on the subject, as he said, he had already given his ruling on the subject at the last meeting. He then declared the following as the result of the ballot of the members of the new Standing Committee:—

		votes.
1	Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	45
2	Mr. Fazelbhoy C. Ibrahim	43
3	Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola	43
4	Mr. Joseph Baptista	37
5	Mr. A. M. Tod	36
6	Mr. Manmohandas Ramji	35
7	Mr. J. A. Wadia	34
8	Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin	33
9	Mr. Haji Usuf	30
10	Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia	27
11	Mr. Jehangir B. Petit	27
12	Mr. M. Barhhaya	26
13	Dr. Jehnangir J. Cursetjee	24
14	Rao Bahadur D. Kashinath	23

The President declared the first eight Councillors duly elected members of the new Standing Committee.

A REPRESENTATIVE ON THE TRUST.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner asking for a fresh election for a representative of the Corporation on the City Improvement Trust Board, in place of Dr. A G. Viegas. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunn, duly seconded, it was resolved to proceed with the work of election, and the ballot papers were distributed amongst the members. Those who contested for the election were Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia and Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia. Mr. Wadia announced at the meeting that he had withdrawn from the field.

The President declared Mr. N. J. Gamadia, who had secured 29 votes, duly elected to fill the vacancy on the Trust Board caused by Dr. Viegas. Mr. Baptista had secured 26 votes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. F. C. Harrison and Mr. P. C. Sethna, members of the Corporation, were given six months' leave of absence as applied for by them, to enable them to proceed Home.

HONEST COMPROMISE.

Mr. Joseph Baptista obtained priority for item No. 58, which dealt with the question of the re-organization of the Health Department.

The Hon. Sir Pheroshah Mehta said that on a former occasion he had moved a proposition on the subject along with his remarks, and now he was asked to move another proposition on the subject. But he could not do that, as in fairness to the new members they should be made acquainted with the subject. Besides, he had brought no single paper on the subject to enable him to place the matter clearly before the new members. Under the circumstances he would like somebody to move the adjournment of the matter.

Mr. F. C. Harrison said they had no objection to adjourning the matter, which was brought before the Corporation, simply because of its importance.

The Hon. Sir Pheroshah admitted the importance of the matter.

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn moved the adjournment of the matter till Monday next.

The meeting stands adjourned till Thursday next.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Free Lance" is, it may be presumed, a member of the Gymkhana and if the assumption is correct, then it is not surprising that he has taken the line he has done in "Current Topics" in your issue of Saturday last; for it must be admitted that whatever the impartiality claimed for his "Notes and Comments" he appears to analyse the situation through Gymkhana lenses. He, like everyone else, has a right to have his own opinion; but when the opinions of others are misconstrued and adapted to fit a theory propounded by himself, I feel that I am entitled to say that his remarks are not devoid of partiality: I refer particularly to the second paragraph of his "Notes and Comments." It does not follow that because I referred to society people objecting to mix with real sportsmen that I consider myself too good to sit in the second enclosure. A broad line has to be drawn between the attempt to jockey players out of their rights and the protection of those rights, the exercise of which, when established, being quite a different matter. I have an individuality of my own which rises above contact with "Superior persons," and I can assure "Free Lance" that I am perfectly content with myself and my surroundings. But if the sum total of it is that a Five Rupee Seat is to give one side social distinction and the other a charge of snobbishness in desiring to obtain a comfortable seat, for which I personally am quite able to pay, I must confess that "Free Lance" has the advantage of me and a good many others. Not one of his arguments, temperate as they are, has altered the fact that the new rule has not even the sanction of precedent, which it violates.—Yours, etc.,

PLAY THE GAME.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

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SYNOPSIS—PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

OLWEN MEYRIC, daughter of the vicar of Llanidris, has just been left fatherless. She stands at the threshold of the old vicarage, which she is about to leave, and ponders on the past and the future. Her mother had died at her birth, and she had been nursed and watched over by Posy, an old woman, whose coming she now awaits. She eats her supper and looks at her five golden sovereigns. It is all the wealth she has. Posy enters, and they discuss Olwen's immediate departure. She is to visit her Aunt Susan, who lives in Manchester, but proposes to go a round-about way to see Aberlaswen, a seaside place once more. Posy commends her to the care of Seba, her sister, who lives just out of Aberlaswen, at a spot called Rhosmor. Olwen Meyric proposes to tramp there. Posy tells her that Gwil Parry, who used to sing in her father's choir has gone to America, his uncle Joshua having turned him out of doors for having taken up with a girl called Kitty Price. Posy and Olwen Meyric bid each other farewell. Early the next morning Olwen says good-bye to her old home, and sets out on her long tramp. She comes across a carrier, who gives her a lift. She lodges with his wife that night, and comes across a dark, handsome gipsy looking girl to whom she takes an instinctive dislike. In order to escape this girl's society she goes to her room for the night. Her window looks into a wood, and from thence proceed sounds of sweet music.

Olwen rises next morning just in time to see the dark girl go off in the wagon. She is soon on her way, and as her journey lies through a wood, she rests there and falls asleep. When she awakes the sun is setting and she hurries on. She reaches a hamlet, where she passes the night, and is on her journey again early next morning. She reaches another wood, and again hears sweet strains of music. She comes across the musician. It is Gwil Parry. She had been singing to his accompaniment before they met and they are mutually surprised. He tells her he is on his way to America, and she says she is going to Manchester. He tells her some of his history. He is delighted to think he will have her companionship. He shows her his musical instrument his own invention and they sing again to its accompaniment.

CHAPTER IV.—A JAR IN THE MELODY.

"Isn't it a pity," was all Olwen said in reply to Gwil's last remark, but the words were followed by a sigh which awoke an echo in his heart.

"Here is a road," she exclaimed, as they came upon an open space. "I know we are right by the stile and the sign post which Jane Lewis told me about; now a few hundred yards and we shall come to the Groesffordd. Oh, here it is! How yellow the walls look in the moonlight, and how brown the thatch is. But where will I find you in the morning?"

"Do you see that farm on the hillside?" said Gwill. "I will sleep in the barn there. I am seldom refused, and I will wait for you in the wood, or come to meet you in the morning. Good-night, Miss Olwen, and pleasant dreams, and Olwen called back a "Nos da" as she turned in at the open door of the little inn.

He waited a few minutes to make sure that she was admitted, and then strolled on, humming the refrain of her song, and thinking that life had never, even in his most daring flights of imagination, worn such golden hues as it did to-night under the bright May moon.

Next morning found our two wayfarers treading a narrow country road, heeding not much whither they went, so long as their way led towards the sea, for Aberlaswen was a small fishing village on the coast, and thitherwards seemed the trend of the road.

Neither thought of asking the other "Did you sleep well?" for to them, so full of health and vigour only a quiet rest was necessary, and sleep was always ready to come at their call.

So they kept on their way in the early morning sunlight, seeking for a suitable place in which to spread and eat their breakfast; this they soon found under a thorn bush on the daisy-starred grass by the roadside.

Gwil had a great surprise in store, in the shape of a cold roast fowl, which he had bought from the farmer's wife, and which he now produced, placing it on the green sward with a grand bow.

"Oh anwl Gwil! Where did you roast it?" said Olwen, laying out the bread and butter which she had bought at the Groesffordd, together with the usual bottle of milk.

"Oh, 'twas a roast fowl when I first saw it. Were they nice people at the Groesffordd?"

"Yes, very, a dear old man and woman. I was glad there was no one but me sleeping there. In Coed du it was different, a girl was there before me, who spoilt it all, until I went to my own little room; it looked into the wood, and 'twas there I heard the lovely music of your meladone, and I was so thankful to get away from the girl. 'Tis very wrong, I know, and I don't know what dear father would say, or rather I do know, but I hate her!" and she shuddered as if she were cold.

"Well, she's not going to spoil our journey with her presence, so never mind her," said Gwil, with a flip of his fingers, while Olwen gathered the fragments of their repast together, and was ready at once for a start.

"And what was this horrid girl like?" he asked, trudging on beside her, "I begin to think I would like to see her."

"Well, she was pretty enough," said Olwen, "a dark girl, with straight black eyebrows, and such red lips, and small cruel-looking teeth, she had dark skin, and very glittering eyes. She was going to Manchester, too. Olwen could not see Gwil's face for he was looking towards the distant hills, but could she have done so she would have wondered at the sudden flush that overspread his features, and at the viciousness with which he switched off the head of a thistle as he passed.

At a bend of the road they came upon a little red-shawled woman driving a pig before her, a long willow branch in one hand, while in the other she held the cord which was tied to the hind foot of the pig, who tugged at the cord as if in a hurry to get on somewhere.

"Where are you going, good wife?" asked Gwil in Welsh.

"To market," she called back, for the pig would not stop.

"Suppose we go, too; perhaps John Wilson will be there," and Olwen, acquiescing readily, they followed the red shawl along the white dusty road.

"Is it a town, Gwil?"

"Yes, I think, a small one," he answered.

"Ach-y-fi! But some day I will have to get over my dislike of the towns."

"Oh, wait till we've got to Aberlaswen, and seen your aunt's letter," said Gwil.

"Are you coming, too? Does your road lead that way then?"

"Well, my road leads anywhere I please till July, you see, and if my company is not disagreeable I would like to keep with you, Miss Olwen, for to tell the truth Aberlaswen draws me too. Rhosmor is near there my mother's old home, and I would like to see it for once. Posy's sister looks after the house, and takes care of my uncle, who lives there like an old hermit."

"Oh, there's delightful," said Olwen, clapping her hands with glee. "Disagreeable, no! I see now how dull it would be to travel alone, but it can't be far off now, and then I suppose we must say good-bye, for you will want to go on with your tramp, while I must find a station and a train and get into it, and go straight to Manchester."

"Yes I suppose," said Gwil gloomily.

"Perhaps my aunt won't have me," said Olwen suddenly resuming her gaiety, "perhaps I will never go to Manchester," and Gwil, only too ready to respond to her every mood, chased away the cloud from his face, and the uneasiness from his mind.

"I have not shown you my models yet," he said diffidently. "Will it weary you to look at them?"

"Models? No! Have you them with you?" And sitting on the hedge side he loosened his bundle, and took out a tiny thing of wheels and wood which he said was a threshing and winnowing machine.

"That pretty thing? Oh, how did you make it? Will it work?"

"Well," said Gwil, laughing, "that is the crucial point, and has to be proved. I believe it will, but I have no money to carry out the idea."

"Is that why you are going to America to sell it there?"

"Yes, partly," said Gwil, lying on his back with the threshing machine held carefully before his eyes. Olwen crouched near, and eagerly looked into its puzzling mechanism.

"See that little wheel there? It is very important, though so small. Yes, I am proud of this model, and here is one of a chimney cleaner. I hope this will be taken up in America. It is a smoke consumer, and would be a great boon in a smoky town; this little square iron box is to be filled with water every morning, but there," he said, suddenly rising and returning the models to his bag. "I am not going to plague you with my wheels and springs as I did my uncle, lest you, too, should get tired of me. I know I am a nuisance with my hobby."

"A nuisance? I should love to understand them, but I am hopelessly dull about machinery. How could you make those little delicate wheels and things? No wonder father said you had more brains than all the rest of us put together."

"Oh, only on this one subject," he said, modestly.

"Are they safe up there on your shoulder?" asked Olwen seeing how tenderly and carefully his fingers handled the small machines. "You might slip, and fall and brake them."

"Oh, Diwss! that wouldn't do. The work of weeks and months! I am very careful of them! But I am hungry! Let us cross the hedge and eat the rest of our provisions on the moor; we can get more in the market. Mutton pies and gooseberry squares with treacle on them, and then to-night you shall see what we shall see!"

And before many minutes they were eating their scraps beyond the hedge where the breezy moorland downs spread away to the hazy blue hills, and the lark sang overhead as if her little heart was bursting with happiness.

"After all," said Olwen, looking up into the blue sky, "'tis a lovely world to live in. And yet my dear father was not only willing, but longing to go to another. I cannot understand it."

"No, nor can I," said Gwil, "but if—someone very dear to me was there I can imagine wishing to follow."

"But I loved him very, very dearly, and I should not like to die yet. No, no," shaking her head. "I am afraid I am a very earthly, worldly girl, and that's the truth."

"You are just exactly suitable to this life we are leading, whatever, Miss Olwen, and what else would you be."

"There! Every crumb gone!" she said, rising and shaking her dress. "Come, lazy man, or the market will be over. There's the town in that valley by the river."

Again they crossed into the road, and followed its windings until at noon it brought them to Llangethin, a little town unknown to the world, but full of pride in the importance of its market place, its church, and its chapels. The streets were crowded with noisy buyers and sellers, but above all a cheap jack's voice reached their ears, adjuring, coaxing, arguing.

"There he is!" said Gwil, "I will go and speak to him and come back to you here."

"I will go into the market place then," said Olwen, "you will find me there," and Gwil went, not only to speak to John Wilson, but to pay a surreptitious visit to a shop or two. The cheap jack was highly gratified by his visit, and insisted upon presenting him with a murderous-looking weapon, in the shape of a clasp knife, with a fabulous number of blades, a gift which Gwil seemed thoroughly to appreciate in view to the further construction of models any one of which might make his fortune some day!

"Yes, you must take it," said the cheap jack in a voice rendered hoarse by his frequent addresses to the public. "First minute I clapped my eyes on it, 'that's for my friend, Gwil Parry,' I says, 'and no other man in the world shall put it in his pocket,' says I. I'll never forget your kindness to me, and to my poor little chappie, Sir."

"Where are you going next?" asked Gwil.

"Well, down to the seaside to a place or two, and then on my way again northwards. Don't forget your promise to come and see me in Liverpool in July. You remember the address I gave you; you'll find Pollie and me there with the old mother, but sad news we'll have to give her."

"Well, good-bye," said Gwil. "I'll come and lodge with you for certain," and with the delightful thought that Olwen was waiting for him, he hurried off, turning into a baker's shop, where he made a further investment and passed into the street again. At the same moment a door at the back of the shop opened, and through it entered a girl dressed in a costume of town fashion, who stared at Gwil's departing figure. A dark girl with straight black eyebrows, and bright red lips. "I'll be back in a minute," she explained to the baker's wife, and hurried into the street, where she saw Gwil Parry making his way towards the market place; she followed quickly, just in time to see Olwen turn round with a pleased look as he approached, the dark girl close behind him.

(*To be continued.*)

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WINTER ECZEMA.

Terrible Skin-scourge yields to Zam-Buk—40 years' suffering ended.

That terrible skin-scourge, eczema, occurs during the winter months in a more violent form than at any other season, the accompanying pain and irritation being increased by the cold.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6 Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, inherited the disease, and suffered with it for no less than forty years. Her case seemed hopeless, but Zam-Buk has at last been the means of ending her misery and restoring to her that priceless boon—a healthy skin.

Mrs. Wakfield, who is 56 years of age, was interviewed by a "North Wilts Herald" reporter, and said:—"I began to suffer with the dreadful winter eczema when I was 15 years of age. Every winter the joints of my arms and knees, as well as my shins, were covered with a thick white scale, which dropped off and was replaced by other scales periodically. The parts ran with water very badly, and the rags got wet almost directly I put them on. The complaint was very irritating, and caused me almost unbearable pain

"I have been under some of the best doctors, and some years ago I had to go to an infirmary at Gloucester, where I was attended by three head physicians. I stayed for two months, but their care was only temporary. Last winter the disease was worse than ever, and I thought I would try Zam-Buk. By the time I had started a second box I could see that the dreadful complaint was dying away, and the pain and irritation got less and less. I continued the dressings of Zam-Buk for several weeks encouraged all the time by steady improvement, and now I am completely cured. I have kept well ever since, and my skin is quite healthy and sound now."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for all humours of the skin and scalp, including pimples, boils, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, barber's rash, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore backs, poisoned wounds, rashes, eruptions, piles, &c. Keep a box handy at home for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, festering, spots, chafings, shaving sores, chapped hands, sore faces, cracked lips, chilblains, chill, sore throat, pains, &c. Of all chemists, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, for Re. 1/ & Rs. 2/4 per box. The 2/4 size is most economical for family use, as it contains nearly four times the Re. 1/ box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 30th April, 1907.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

The first Tennis Tournament of this Gymkhana is now in progress, and although the task of the Handicappers was no easy one, the result has been some very hard fought matches.

The Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles are only in the Second Round, but it is hoped all the Finals will be played off on Saturday afternoon, the 11th.

The following table shows results in the Men's Singles to date:—

G Tweddle .... — 30	bye		
A S Smith .... Scr	Smith 7-5, 6-4	Tweddle 6-1, 4-6, 6-4	Tweddle 5-7, 7-5, 6-4
E Bollam 15½			
J O White ..+ ½ 15	Chapman 6-3, 3-6, 6-4	Wilson 6-2, 6-2	
C W Chapman — 15			
P W Petch ... + 30	Wilson W O		
G H Wilson ... — 15½			
J C Rath .... — 30	Bryning 6-4, 6-4	Bryning 6-2, 6-3	Bryning 6-4, 6-4
H E Bryning — 30			
E Gershon .. + ½ 15	Thornbery 2-6, 6-3, 6-3		
P W Thornbery — 15½			
G Pickard .... Scr	Strevens 6-2, 6-1	Strevens 8-6, 6-3	
W A Strevens .. Scr			
W Newman .. + 15	bye		

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 29.

The fourth night of the Poona Boxing Tournament opened with an exceptionally fine night considering the adverse weather that had to be contended with during the past week. The fighting during the whole series showed the sporting spirit of the combatants who notwithstanding the hard luck experienced by them owing to the inclement weather which prohibited the tournament being carried on night after night, fought with a will and showed nothing of their disappointment by the unforeseen delay. General Richardson was present during the evening.

Bantam Weights—Second round.—Driver Williams, 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, *vs.* Private Evans, Royal Scots. The fight throughout was of an exceptional good nature and Driver Williams deserves great credit for fighting against a taller and heavier man. Evans won and on his fighting in this he should be seen well in at the finals.

Private Kay, East Lancs *vs.* Lance Corporal Garner, Worcesters. Garner won. The fight throughout was a hot one, neither combatant giving the other a moment's rest. Both the men fought in a spirited and thoroughly sporting style and the winner won with a few points to spare.

Private Kaley, Manchesters *vs.* Private Shaw, East Lancs. Shaw won. No damage occurred in the first two rounds, but Shaw was doing most of the leading and gained on points. Shaw in the third round continuing his advantage gained the verdict on points.

Private Goddridge Leicesters, won an exceptional fight. Goddridge led from the start and thought his opponent showed great spirit throughout. Fighting against overwhelming odds he was practically beaten from the start. Goddridge deserves great credit for the way in which he fought the fight right through, as although he had his oponent beaten in the second round he continued to show his superiority to the lad.

Light Weights—Second Round.—Drummer Bollard Connaught Rangers, *vs.* Private Goddard, Lincolns. Drummer Bollard won, his opponent being counted out within one minute and fifty seconds. In the first round the fighting was fast and furious and Bollard gave his opponent no chance, following him all over the ring and landing terrific blows on Goddard's body.

Boys' Contest.—Third Round—Boy Brown, Lincolns, *vs* Cadet Scott, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. A fine fight right throughout. Each boy fought his best and showed both science and good training. An extra round was ordered and both the opponents did their best. Scott looked like the winner, but the decision was given to Brown.

Cadet Wise, Poona Volunteer Rifles, *vs.* Cadet Wilson, Poona Volunteers Rifles. Wise won. Wise unnecessarily rained blows on his opponent and Wilson simply acted on the defensive. The three rounds were fought through with spirit. Wilson evidently waiting to obtain a knock out but failing in his object Wise won on points.

MATRICIDE BY A MAD MAN.

Yesterday afternoon, in first Nowroji Hill, Dongri, Bombay, a Bene-Israel carpenter named Reuben David (37) killed his mother Sahara, (65) by battering in her head with a heavy stone-pestle. Only about fourteen months ago, this unfortunate man was discharged cured from the Nowpada Lunatic Asylum at Thaana, after a course of treatment extending over six months. Since then he used to work in the Docks as a carpenter; about two months ago, his symptoms of insanity re-appearing, he was again confined to his house; and on his becoming troublesome, he was strapped up to a cot, as a measure of safety. At half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, he broke loose from his confinement, and inflicted with the pestle mortal injuries on the left temple of his mother, who died on the spot. Accused absconded after the deed; but he was secured in a tailor's shop about 300 yards distant, and confined in custody under Inspector Hemsworth's orders. At an inquest held last evening by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, the body of the murdered woman Saharah was identified, and it was removed to the Morgue at Kamatipura for the purposes of a post-mortem. Further inquiry into the matter was adjourned by Mr. Byrne.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	6	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	7	9	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	5	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	7	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	8	7	13
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	15
Total........	39	40	118
Total plague deaths to date..	140,219		
Same date last year	156	141	202

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, April 30.

36. Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

37. Transfer.—No. 4078 Vol R Fido is transferred from "A" to "E" Company with effect from this date.

38. Erratum—In the Result of the 28th A R Meeting, "The Tennant Memorial Drill Challenge Cup, No 21 for Vol "J Cress" read Vol "G. Cress."

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURN.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	350	....	750
Or per mile of Railway	23	20	....	43
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	4,816	5,985	47	10,848
Total for 15 weeks..	5,216	6,335	47	11,598
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	522	324	5	851
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	19	....	49
Total to corresponding date do.	7,907	5,396	93	13,396

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 101
„ to date ...... „ [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Rainfall in the Peninsula has diminished considerably and has been chiefly confined to the south; but from Eastern Bengal and Assam more general rain is reported. A few falls also occurred yesterday in the Central Provinces.

The temperature is very low to the North-East of the Peninsula being 21° below normal near Sambalpur.

In Burma the skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, Chittagong reports 1 inch of rain; Jessore and Silchar ½; Sibsagar ½; Darjeeling and Purnea ½; Cuttack 1; Sambalpur ½; and Barisal, Calcutta, Cherapoonjee and Balasore light falls.

The skies are heavily clouded everywhere, and the air is damper than usual in Chota Nagpur and Orissa where the temperature is in large to very large defects. In the remainder of the divisions the temperature is nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Bahraich and Akola had ¼ inch of rain; Saugor and Jubbulpur ½ and Seoni 1 inch. Cloud has almost disappeared from the Central Provinces. The skies are clear or only lightly clouded throughout the division. Humidity remains above normal and the temperature has fallen in the Central Provinces and East Central India, where it is in moderate to very large defect. The defect is not so large elsewhere.

In the North-West of India cloud appeared in the extreme North-West. Elsewhere the skies are almost clear. The air is damper than usual in the sub-montane districts and the temprature is in slight to moderate defect in East Punjab and Rajputana and normal or in excess in other parts of the division, the excess being most marked in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

In the Peninsula the following rainfall is reported:—Cocanada and Negapatam ½ inch; Pamban, Bangalore, Ootacamund and Madura 1/4 and Cochin 1 inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the South on the East Coast but have cleared in the Deccan. Humidity is above normal in Hyderabad, Madras and the Deccan and the temperature is normal with Konkan and in slight to large defect elsewhere.

Rain is likely to continue in the North-East of India and a few showers are probable in the South and East of the Peninsula.

In the extreme north, the weather is becoming unsettled.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of brometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 29th of April, 1907, was 29,836. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, 29TH APRIL.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov date.
Bushire	....	....	....	..	—	..	....	....	....
Jask	29·822	NW	24	91·3	77·3	62	....	3·50	—0·79
Muscat	29·790	NW	17	101·3	..	44	....	8·79	+1·78
Aden	....	....	....	..	..	—	—	....	....
Lahore	29·634	Calm	1	98·9	72·7	50	....	5·90	+2·17
Sirsa	29·663	SSW	2	100·3	73·1	35	....	2·32	+0·25
Delhi	29·670	SW	2	97·7	76·2	38	....	5·03	+1·75
Agra	29·675	SW	4	97·0	76·0	36	....	4·66	+3·05
Cawnpore	29·712	SW	4	97·9	74·2	37	....	3·64	+1·58
Allahabad	29·710	SW	3	96·6	75·5	45	....	4·35	+2·24
Jhansi	29·702	SW	7	96·7	73·6	68	....	4·09	+2·31
Jacobabad	29·569	SE	3	108·6	78·7	63	....	0·95	—0·16
Karachi	29·691	W	13	90·9	77·7	79	....	2·12	+0·51
Jeypore	29·704	SE	3	99·2	74·1	32	....	4·44	+2·87
Ajmere	29·699	S	3	97·9	74·0	39	....	2·93	+1·52
Deesa	29·729	SW	8	105·3	74·9	65	....	2·51	+2·00
Ahmedabad	29·766	SW	7	103·6	74·7	64	....	0·31	—0·87
Bhuj	29·743	WSW	18	99·6	75·0	83	....	1·49	+0·97
Jamnagar	....	....	....	—	..	—	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·770	SW	16	87·3	75·3	81	....	1·97	....
Rajkot	29·752	SW	11	103·9	70·7	63	....	0·96	+0·45
Bhavnagar Para.	29·777	SW	11	104·1	75·0	78	....	1·56	+0·79
Veraval	29·776	W	14	84·6	79·3	80	....	0·09	—0·67
Neemuch	29·698	WSW	8	95·5	70·7	41	....	0·67	—0·31
Indore	29·730	W	9	95·6	72·1	72	....	0·43	—0·60
Saugor	29·721	SW	10	90·1	63·5	52	0·51	3·24	+0·78
Jubbulpore	29·758	SSW	5	91·4	66·3	65	0·61	6·86	+4·20
Hoshangabad	29·740	WSW	6	94·9	68·3	48	0·01	3·23	+1·39
Khandwa	29·733	WNW	11	96·7	74·6	61	....	2·41	+1·19
Raipur	29·777	NE	2	79·1	64·4	85	0·04	6·11	+3·68
Nagpur	29·790	N	5	91·1	64·6	75	....	4·60	+1·55
Amraoti	29·776	SSW	10	98·2	64·3	77	0·05	5·79	+3·52
Akola	29·770	SE	9	100·8	67·9	71	0·17	4·04	+1·62
Surat	29·777	W	10	92·2	77·0	85	....	0·13	—0·17
Malegaon	29·718	ENE	8	97·9	70·3	26	....	1·58	+0·54
Bombay	29·813	E	6	89·2	76·9	80	....	0·33	—0·43
Poona	29·819	W	10	91·0	61·3	43	....	3·18	plus 1·19
Ahmednagar	29·807	C	3	91·9	66·5	43	....	6·63	plus 4·48
Aurangabad	29·812	SE	8	95·7	66·2	48	....	3·20	....
Sholapur	29·807	W	5	91·2	70·5	67	....	4·37	plus 1·98
Ratnagiri	29·813	NNE	13	89·8	77·4	69	....	0·48	—0·26
Bijapur	29·798	NW	4	88·2	68·2	73	....	7·14	plus 4·53
Belgaum	29·810	Calm	4	88·2	65·6	60	....	4·10	—0·12
Mormugao	29·827	NE	8	88·5	79·4	73	....	1·36	—0·83
Karwar	29·802	Calm	2	88·8	76·0	85	....	4·98	plus 2·09
Mangalore	29·824	Calm	4	84·9	74·9	86	0·02	7·94	plus 3·11
Calicut	29·819	E	6	82·2	74·2	84	0·12	13·12	plus 2·26
Cochin	29·823	Calm	L	85·3	74·2	81	1·20	20·25	plus 3·81
Bangalore	29·841	SW	3	83·3	67·3	81	0·28	8·33	plus 2·63
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·810	Calm	3	87·8	70·7	73	....	8·37	plus 3·27
Masulipatam	29·784	SE	5	93·6	78·1	78	....	11·15	plus 3·20
Bellary	29·816	Calm	4	91·0	71·2	66	....	5·21	plus 2·16
Cuddapah	29·783	NW	G	91·2	73·8	63	....	5·92	—0·02
Madras	29·796	WSW	6	94·5	78·5	83	0·02	23·12	plus 1·67
Coimbatore	29·842	W	2	87·9	71·6	82	....	13·96	plus 6·70
Trichinopoly	29·832	Calm	3	95·0	73·4	78	....	9·20	—1·38
Negapatam	29·805	SW	9	97·4	74·0	89	0·65	46·31	+14·52
Colombo	29·808	WSW	7	88·6	76·0	91	0·24	25·41	—16·23

In column WIND—"Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab and at Agra and Ajmer and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum remain much below the average over a large area. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Poona.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in several districts.

Rain.—13 stations report rain, the heaviest amount being 1·20 inches at Cochin.

Weather.—A small depression appears to exist to the north-westwards of Jacobabad and the weather in Sind is in an unsettled condition and will remain more or less cloudy. Local scattered showers are likely to the south of latitude 22°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reportor for Western India.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "VORWAERTS."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. *Vorwaerts*, to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 10. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 10 to-day at 10 a.m. sharp. Dock passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit to-day at 8 a.m., sharp.

From Bombay Mr A Bleek, Mr de A Castro, Mrs Field, and child, Mr and Mrs G C Evangelinidi, Mr and Mrs E Y Hawkins, Capt and Mrs Ivancich, and child, Mrs Joley, Mr W Koch, Mr A W Lermit, Miss Marshall, Mrs Murray, Mr R G Nilson, Mr L Ostermayer, Miss Robertson, Miss Strachan, Mr C F Taylor, Mr and Mrs B Touliatos, Mr and Mrs Vrionis.

From Karachi, Mr Antippa, Mr Bernhardt, Mr Couper, Mr W Merk, Mr W Nicholas, Capt J Rolland, Mr H Shindler.

From Karachi to Aden, Sergt and Mrs Gardner, Mrs Hill.

For Karachi, Mr Homi N Kanga.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

A Lady Correspondent of the *Tribune* writes:— I have mentioned several times that black lace is playing a very important role this season. It is the year of lace—black, white, cream, and chalk—but for dinner wear black Chantilly is specially in favour; also black silk guipure and point d'Esprit. Point d'Espirt looks very lovely when trimmed with applications of panne, and this is one of the newest of the new ideas; these applications are artistically arranged, in garlands of flowers, or single roses, or poppies, scattered over the surface of the fragile material. As a rule the panne is edged with tiny paillettes, or with buttonhole stitch in silver or gold thread.

A QUEEN'S LACE.

A specially beautiful gown of this genre was recently sent down—from Paris—to the Queen of Portugal, and so original was the design of this garment that it deserves to be described in full. Queen Amalia is the possessor of some unique specimens of Chantilly lace, and the bodice of the dress I am now about to describe was entirely composed of a piece supplied from the Queen's store. The trailing skirt was of black point d'Esprit of the finest possible quality, and at the hem there was bias band—about 12in. in depth—of black Liberty satin. Running up the side, close to the front, there was a large trial of roses and foliage in black panne, the edges being worked over in buttonhole stitch with silver threads. A band of silver lace, in a rich guipure pattern, headed the hem of black satin and there was a folded waistband of deep orange velvet, with a curiously-designed butterfly of the same lying across the bust. The short puffed sleeves were entirely composed of silver lace, and the lovely Chantilly of which the bodice was composed was arranged in cross-over fashion, with long stole ends falling almost to the hem of the skirt in front.

ELABORATE DINNER GOWNS.

Some of the most attractive dinner dresses of the moment are made of Liberty satin in pale pastel shades, the satin skirt opening in front over a petticoat of lace and embroideries. This style is very picturesque, and suggests faintly an elaborate teagown, but at the same time it is full of infinite charm and grace. The most valuable lengths of lace are used to adorn the underdresses, and so skilfully are the soft folds arranged that it is not necessary to cut the fragile material. In some cases these gowns are cut in Princess style, but more often they show a narrow waistband, arranged rather high under the arms. All sorts and conditions of sleeves are worn on dinner gowns just now, but with the style I have just mentioned a very short kimono sleeve is considered correct. The most elaborate trimmings are put on the lace underdresses, and soft rosettes which closely resemble large roses are exceedingly fashionable.

CURIOSITIES OF MEASUREMENT.

In the recent discussion on the metric system in the House of Commons it was observed by one of its supporters that the learning of the present irrational system occupied a whole year of a child's school time. Such a period would have been certainly well applied if it resulted in the scholar's acquirement of any thing like a comprehensive knowledge of the various curiosities and ambiguities which the subject involves. But the student who could master these in so short a time would be hardly less the wonder of future generations than of his own. For though he might be learned in all the technicalities of long, square, dry, and liquid measures, he might be quite unacquainted with those abundant and often humorous, exceptions which sometimes seem to laugh all rules to scorn. For the statute for establishing the uniformity of weights and measures in the United Kingdom, passed 80 years ago, was by no means successful in its object and variations, depending on trade customs or local usages, are still as extensive as they are peculiar. Some of these might seem to be inherent in the very uncertainty of their origins. The units of measurement were, even nominally, of so elastic a description that confusion necessarily resulted. We used to be taught that three barley-corns "make one inch," but when it came to any practical demonstration the three mystic grains must very much oftener have made one laugh.

But however interesting in themselves, it is needless to recur to these elusive data. Most of our modern anomalies of measurement proceed from quite other if not more reasonable causes. The standard yard prevails throughout the United Kingdom, but the length of the English, Scots, and Irish mile is different in each; which is the more curious, seeing that the English and American mile are identical. But the occasional local variations in our English acre are even more remarkable. These were perhaps orginally due to the inexactitudes of ancient land surveying which was comparatively of such a free and easy description that the acres of neighbouring counties, not to say adjacent parishes, sometimes varied. A book published in the reign of Edward VI gives the following curiously naive instructions on the subject:—"Stand at the door of a church on Sunday, and bid 16 men to stop, tall ones and small ones, as they happen to pass out. Then make them put their left feet one behind the other, and the length thus obtained shall be a right and lawful rood to measure the land with; and the sixteenth part of it shall be a right and lawful foot." This is almost laughable; but we have only to apply to one of the older dictionaries to find that anything like exactness, whether of definition or of fact, is quite a modern seientific development. And the story of the acre is a case in point. It was supposed to have been reduced to a common standard in 1305, but it was not until 1824 that we enacted the statute a acre of 4,840 square yards. With the loose system of measurement prevailing for the greater part of that long interval, it is not surprising that the so-called "acre" was too often what the local wiseacres happened to make of it. By long use and wont it seems probable that the discrepancies thus arising occasionally crystalised into customs, of which some examples still survive. A Welsh acre was formerly twice as large as an English one, while a Scottish acre is larger than ours by more than 1,000 square yards. According to authority, there are seven different measures still in use by which the acre may be variously defined. Lancashire has within her borders acres measured on a customary local scale, while the so-called Cheshire acre is even larger than that of its Welsh neighbour.

And it was the same with "long" measure as it had been with "square." Only by slow degrees did the reasonableness and convenience of the statute mile impress itself upon the minds of the local highway authorities. The road surveyors of the time seldom disturbed themselves but on compulsion, and while formally admitting the legal supremacy of the new fangled "statty," often acted on the easy principle that "a mile's a mile for a' that." And even apart from the errors of carelessness or indifference, a Briton is still able to travel the land of his brith the measure of four different kinds of miles, while, assuming him to take a cruise along its coasts, he may perchance discover that a fathom's length is not necessarily of six feet. All such divergencies, however, are quite thrown into the shade by the eccentric variations in some of our most homely measures of quantity. We used to smile at the so-called "reputed, points, which have now to some extent condescended to level up with their stouter Imperialist brethren. But there remains the wonder of the gallon, than which surely no other measure can put on a more antic disposition. It might almost be said that no vessel can be less a gallon than which a gallon. It is, in fact, a measure of qualifications and exceptions. It may be a wine gallon, or either of three different sorts of ale gallon, a corn or milk gallon, or a gallon of oil, the last being a creature of weight as well as measure. Nor do these exhaust all the distinctions that might be drawn; seeing which, with all their differences, an expert has propounded the conundrum. If you buy a pipe of wine, how much do you get? Ninety-three gallons if the wine be Marsala, 92 if Madeira; 117 if Bucellas, 103 if port, and 100 gallons if Teneriffe.

If we turn from measure to weight the same kind of anomalies still pursue us. It is true that 112 pounds go to the hundredweight, but exceptions to this rule are so broadcast as almost to form a branch of commercial knowledge in themselves. For the nominal hundredweight, according to place or usage, may be anything from 100 to 120 pounds. Which helps to understand the seemingly factious fact that a hundredweight of port is eight pounds heavier at Belfast than it is at Cork. The "stone" shows even greater variations. It is only eight pounds in the meat-market; but while the carcase of the sheep is sold on that basis, a stone of wool is of the standard weight of fourteen pounds. And even this changes to fifteen in the hands of the wool-staplers. In many other trades, however, the stone varies much more widely. It becomes sixteen pounds in the case of cheese, while the weight of a stone of hemp is exactly double. But why a stone of flax should weigh sixteen-and-a-half pounds at Belfast, and twenty-four at Downpatrick, verges almost on the mysterious. Such weights, however, have the same sanction and validity as many other trade customs. The advocates of the metric system may point to their discrepancies as so many "effects defective," but at least they come by cause, and prevail for apparently sufficient reasons.—(*The Globe*).

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BY THE WAY.

PRACTICAL GRATITUDE.

A South of England correspondent sends us an experience of practical politeness in the North:—At Hyde, in Cheshire, a few days ago my wife and I boarded a tramcar in which there was just room for us. At the next stopping-place a working man and his wife got in. I gave the woman my seat and moved to the top end of the car. The conductor did not come to me for the fares of my wife and myself, and when I was about to a light I proffered him the money. "That man paid your fares," he remarked, pointing to the working man. The man, it appears, had not the words to thank me for giving up my seat to his wife, but had fallen back on a practical method of demonstrating his gratitude and courtesy.

CUTTING SHIPS IN HALF.

When ships are divided into half-a-dozen or more water-tight compartments there is nothing remarkable in the feat of cutting a wrecked vessel in two and salving the portion that is clear of the rocks. The underwriters are doubtless thankful that two-thirds of the Suevic's hull has been saved in this way. Calm weather is the chief condition of success. At Barrow-in-Furness not long ago the two halves of a ship which had "broken her back" after stranding were towed into dock by the salvage tugs. A new "waist" was made to connect the two halves, and the ship is ploughing the seas to-day. Doubtless a new bow will be added to the Suevic.

THE "BRITISHER."

The acceptance of that disagreeable Americanism "Britisher" in this country seems, curiously enough, to go with nationalism of the rather assertive type. It seems to be coming into use among Imperialists, and Mr. Chamberlain, for example, has used it in public speeches. On the other hand, as a correspondent of "Notes and Queries" this week points out, Mr. Balfour evidently does not recognise its existence, for on one occasion, when remonstrated with by the Irish members for speaking of Sir Robert Hart (an Irishman) as an "Englishman," he excused himself on the ground that there was no other word in the language which would express his meaning. The word seems originally to have been used in contempt—the instances are "damned Britisher" and "blarsted Britisher,"—and, perhaps unconsciously, this is the motive of its adoption by Imperialists; the epithet bestowed upon us by foes they accept in a spirit of defiance. However that may be, it is in no spirit of partisanship that one hopes it will not spread. It irritates one merely as a foolishly illogical formation, about as illogical as "Scottisher" or "Frencher" would be.

MOTOR IN A QUICKSAND.

The motor-car which found its way into a quicksand at Filey at Easter time had quite an exceptional holiday adventure. Quicksands are not such common objects of the seashore, nor probably quite so deadly, as the popular imagination has represented them to be. To the inland dweller the formation of a quicksand is always rather a puzzle—it is so obviously the general nature of sand to drain dry and solid when the tide goes out. But in reality a quiksand is not much more mysterious than any other sort of mud pool or bog. It really is a pool of water resting in an impervious basin of clay or rock, but so mixed with sand that its surface looks much the same as ordinary more or less firm sand. It is the impervious basin beneath that makes the formation of a quicksand possible, by preventing drainage. It is said that a person sinking in a quicksand would not be completely submerged if he did not struggle, for water mixed with solid matter should be even more buoyant than ordinary sea-water.

A FILIAL QUOTATION.

During the present session of the Dominion House of Commons a member referred as follows to a speech once made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier:—"Speaking of the idea that we should bid the motherland good-bye, he (Sir Wilfrid) said, 'Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.' This, sir, well expresses the sentiment of the colonies to the motherland. I know not where my honourable friend took the quotation from; it is not from Shakespere, but it is very apt." The honourable and ingenuous member happens to be a member of that society whose lodges boast that they keep the Bible widely open—though evidently not at the Book of Ruth. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with his customary amiability, remained quite grave during the Orangeman's speech, and left him uncorrected. There was no sign that any other member of the House knew where the passage came from.

THE HOLIDAY BEGGAR.

Every summer outdoor holiday sees a migration from the city to the country places of street beggars and sellers. They do not usually come out at Easter, for Easter is not often a rural holiday, but this week-end they have come out before their time. Outside our rural Derbyshire station yesterday morning (a correspondent writes to the *Manchester Guardian*), I saw emerging from Manchester trains quite a number of the halt, lame, and blind. An old soldier with a melancholy countenance and only one leg took up his station just at the entrance, and waved and an insinuating cap at the people. This, he explained to me with an unprofessional wink, was "the best pitch in the village; you taps 'em when they're fresh and full of interest." The second best place, lower down the hill, was claimed by a one armed sailor, who lost the other arm in the India "Ouse," of all places. The sailor played a little barrel-organ with a wheezy sound reminiscent of bronchial catarrh. "What's the use o' stoppin' on the pavement?" the sailor said. "There's nothin' doin' in the charitable line, and the stone is like a grandiron. An' it's a bit of an outin', even if we doesn't make our fares. That sojer 'as pinched the best pitch." Lower down still were the banana men from Piccadilly and the Shudehill hawkers with oranges composed entirely of juice, as well as the man with the bright copper tin full of tea and a basket of pies. "No waitin' for breakfast," he bawled.

INDICTING THE BUTTERCUP.

An agricultural scientist has repeated an old indictment of the buttercup as a mischievous growth in dairy pastures, and many newspapers, in holiday mood, have given the report the up-to-date distinction of "scare heads." Farmers will chuckle when they read. It is only the townsman newly turned out on the land who needs to be told that calves, like other silly young things, will eat many growths that are harmful, and th... cows are apt to disregard the flavour of their milk that ... am when the lush growths of early summer and cr... n to eat without discrimination. The butter-tempt the... 's known in every English country house cup season ... of "strong butter." The townsman, as the season ... flavoured, graded butter all the year eating his evenly ... ng of the changes in flavour that round, knows noth... untry people accept the strong the seasons bring. C... vith characteristic unconcern, butter of early summer ... but they appear to find a It is not pleasant to eat, ... wledge that the strong consoling relish in the kno... the buttercups, and flavour is only the flavour of ... anger, prove that buttercups, they will tell the st... there is quality in the pastures.

ROMAN REMAINS AT HEXHAM.

The workmen in digging for the foundations ... of the new nave of Hexham Abbey have made some ... very interesting finds. First, in making a trench outs... de the estimated line of Wilfrid's Saxon church, they uncovered some remarkable tombs. These were rudely constructed of stones placed upright and roughly following the outline of the body, with singularly narrow niches for the heads. In these sepulchres lay yellow bones. Visitors who could spare time from the by-election for archæology were shown these remnants of Saxons uncovered to the "staring day" and fast crumbling in the unwonted air. Already these tombs have been filled in, but not, one hopes, before they have been photographed. Even more striking to the imagination are the fine Roman relics that have been unearthed in and about the site of the nave. Among them is a large piece of an inscribed stone. It has been discovered that this new stone is the other half of the famous Roman stone in the Saxon crypt—the stone remarked by every visitor to Hexham Abbey. The crypt stone has been rudely chiselled into the form of an arch by the Saxon builders. With the aid of the new find it is now possible to make out the whole text of the inscription. It is a monument bearing the names of the co-Emperors Geta and Caracalla, but the name of Geta has been erased, and the erasure can be followed on the new stone. When that Imperial ruffian Caracalla had murdered his brother he had his name deleted from every inscription in the Roman world.

SOME OF THE RELICS.

Among other finds of Roman relics are two altars—one of them with a striking sculptured head, possibly of an Emperor,—a countenance of aristocratic beauty. Then there are fragments of stones worked with characteristic Roman designs and suggesting temple architecture. All this raises anew the vexed debate of whether Hexham was ever the site of a Roman town. The orthodox theory is that the masonry of the crypt was brought by the Saxons from Corstopitum, three miles down the Tyne, and that the Romans never built at Hexham. The wealth of the undoubted Roman work now at Hexham at least suggests the possibility that this view is mistaken, and that perhaps after all we must push back the age of the town into Roman times.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The accelerated rate of advancement in the higher ranks of the Royal Navy is exemplified by the promotions which have taken place since the end of 1906. In four months or so eight captains have been raised to flag rank, the last to get his step being Captain Paul Bush, M.V.O., commanding the gunnery school-ship "Cambridge." Promotion in this instance is reached at the age of 5 years and six months, and bring to the top of the captain's list an officer—Commodore C. J. Briggs—who will not be 49 years of age until July, by which time he should get his flag. There are now only three captains left with seniority of 1897, seven of that year's batch having gained their step in rank this year, in nearly all cases with actually less than ten years' captains' time. Sandwiched between the trio of 1897 captains is Commodore F. G. Stopford whose seniority in rank dates from 1891, and who will be caught by the age rule for retirement on May 10, unless in the meantime fortune should spare him disqualification for further service by his elevation to flag rank. The next officer in seniority is Captain Frederick St. George Rich, A.D.C., who, however, can remain on until next November. Before then, if reliance may be placed on ward-room gossip, which is usually well founded in such matters as prospective removals from the admirals' list, Captain Rich will be saved from the operation of the inexorable age clause for retirement. The last of the officers of 1897 is Captain A. G. Tate, who can go on undisturbed by the age limit of his rank until June 1908, although it is not likely that he will have to do so, even with progress less rapid than at present. A satisfactory feature, and one which has an important bearing upon the future command of fleets, is that, concurrently with the expedited advancement to flag rank, increased opportunities are now open to rear-admirals for employment afloat under the re-organisation of fleets, instead of the long interregnum of half-pay which invariably followed promotion to the junior admirals' grade.

MERCHANT SERVICE AND SIGNALLING.

Although some little friction was at first set up when the then and now Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, complained of the difficulty he experienced in exchanging signals with merchant ships from his own flagship; yet out of evil much good has arisen. Since this matter was first reported to the Admiralty a joint Committee has sat, and the subject has been gone into by both sides, with the excellent result that good feeling has been restored and good work has been initiated. It is no longer the rule for men-of-war and merchant-men to pass each other on the high seas with a signal flying on one side, which obtains no notice from the other. Merchant captains are cordially co-operating with their naval colleagues in practising that art of communicating with one another in time of peace which will be so essential for the welfare of the fighting and merchant navies and the country in time of war. The custom of exchanging salutes is also being revived, and the ensigns dip more frequently than has been the case for many years past, for there had grown up a feeling of suspicion and neglect on the part of the officers of both fleets which led to an old and honoured practice dropping into disuse among those not keenly patriotic. The Admiralty, on their side, have also woke up considerably and the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Naval Volunteers are being encouraged to learn signals, so as to improve the signalling personnel of the merchant navy. Their lordships have gone so far as to provide short courses of signal instruction for Royal Naval Reserve officers above the rank of midshipmen, at the Signal School at Portsmouth. There are to be two courses annually, one in May and the other in October; and the officers attending will be placed on full pay of their rank, and given messing and lodging allowance, if not provided with service accommodation. Their travelling expenses are likewise to be allowed. The courses will last fourteen days, and may be renewed by officers every four years. This is quite on the right lines and will, I should imagine, be as popular among the R. N. R. officers as it should prove profitable to the country.

LEAVE IN THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The precedent set when the Atlantic Fleet was under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir William May is apparently to be followed now the Fleet has been remodelled and placed under the flag of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Curzon Howe; and leave will be given at least twice a year at the home ports. The officers and men will appreciate these visits to their home ports between the spells of strenuous sea work to which they are subjected in the numerous manœuvres, exercises, and general evolutions which now fill the annual programme of work for our heavy armoured fleets. Gibraltar has seen, and no doubt will see, a lot of the Atlantic Fleet, during each year, and Admiral Curzon Howe's command and the Second Cruiser Squadron are at present at that port, but are leaving on the 15th inst. for Lagos and Arosa Bay, arriving at home about the 2nd prox. The staff at Gibraltar Dockyard has not been largely reduced up to the present, and it is probable that a good deal of docking work will still be carried out at this naval base, in order to relieve the pressure at the home dockyards, where repair work keeps the docks continually in use. The "Drake" and "Amethyst" will pay off on arrival in England, and be granted the usual leave; while the ships' companies of the "Albemarle," "Arrogant," "Diamond," and "Black Prince" will receive five days' leave in separate watches. The Atlantic Fleet, although shorn of its pristine glory, is still a formidable fighting force, which a very few years ago would have been looked upon as a powerful fleet for the Channel. Only naval evolution is so rapid nowadays, that the wonder of to-day is on the verge of obsolescence to-morrow.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Now that the Expeditionary Force has nominally come into existence with its cavalry brigades and its six infantry divisions, and that its Field Army tables have been provisionally approved, questions are being raised as to the ultimate command of the force. It consists at the present time of dispersed bodies of troops, with its constitution mostly upon paper and if it is ever to act as a properly-organised and well trained body, inspired by unity of doctrine and community of practice, it must be brought under a single command, and its divisions must be mobilised and exercised in manœuvres with all their services complete. It is impossible to think of this matter without thinking also of Lord Kitchener, whose place seems marked out in the future of our military organisation. When the term of his command in India comes to an end he will return to this country, and we can conceive no more fitting appointment for the exercise of his high qualities than the command of the Expeditionary Force. Afterwards we may see him as Chief of the General Staff, and holding a position by the force of his personality which at present nobody actually does hold; but meanwhile it would be important that he should be brought again into the active command of a great force of the British Army, so that he might carry with him to the War Office a very recent experience to graft into his wide knowledge of military administration, and to gain its practical value from his power as an organiser, leader, and inspirer of men.

A POSSIBLE AMALGAMATION.

It is possible that the changes that are being made, and that are contempleted, may lead ultimately to an amalgamation of the Aldershot and Salisbury Plain commands. At the present time the situation is not all that could be desired. As everyone is aware, there is much crowding at Aldershot, the ground being unsuitable, and the concentration of troops too great in the limited area, while the number of efficient instructors is inadequate. It is necessary to recognise the very great importance of proper company training, and that initiative and independence should be permitted to company commanders in this important branch of the soldier's education. We have very often pointed out the unfortunate results of a system which gives company commanders very little opportunity of gaining acquaintance with practical command. n... re are some general officers who still think that all The... rk can be done on rather ambitious field days the w... working the troops in combined operations. and by ... no doubt, highly important, but it This is, ... sed upon efficient company training, must be ba... company commanders must be and therefore ... tunities they do not now possess. given some oppor... is giving wider extension to Sir John French ... e Aldershot training this year, the good system in t... e companies are to be assigned and commanders of doub... their units for periods up to complete responsibility for ... enabled to march their four days, and officers will be ... t and billet or accom. companies away from Aldersho... will receive allowances to enable them to do so. This ... is very excellent ... generals fully and marks a great advance. Othe... and amongst recognise the importance of this matter, ... an excellent them Sir Ian Hamilton, who has set ... ation, and example. He is a soldier of vigorous imagi... on limit-although his own regimental experience has be... ps if ed, he is able to realise its essentials. Perh... one Aldershot and Salisbury Plain were brought under ... command, opportunities might be created which do not now exist. We believe that General Smith-Dorrien holds the same views on this matter, and although he will only exercise the Aldershot Command, the two may yet be worked together, and perhaps later on may be united with advantage, as a preliminary step to a sounder organisation of the whole of the troops forming the Expeditionary Force. Then the opportunity will come for giving the chief command to Lord Kitchener.

Miss Florence Schenck has been engaged by Mr. A. J. Vanderbilt to show his carriage and women's saddle horses at Olympia. Miss Schenck, who comes of an old Virginian family, is a noted whip and drove for Mr. Vanderbilt at the Norfolk (Virginia) Show. Her parents objected to her performing in Public, but Miss Schenck persisted, and proceeded to London with Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt. Her parents, it is said, have now disowned her.

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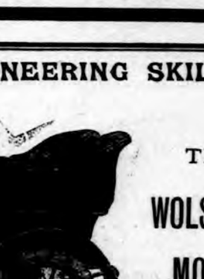
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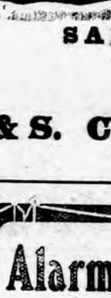
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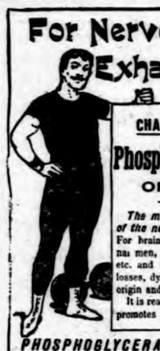
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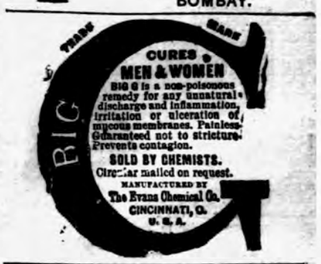
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